MEMOIRS OF THUANUS.

With the Head of that celebrated Hiſtorian, finely engraved.

JACOBUS AUGUSTUS THUANUS, or Jaques-Auguſte de Thou, was the ſon of a firſt preſident of the parliament of Paris, and born there October 9, 1553. He was ſo exceedingly weak and infirm in his infancy, that for the firſt five years of his life, there was no hope of rearing him; and to this it was owing that abundantly more care was taken to preſerve his body, than to cultivate his mind, although he then appeared to be a boy of uncommon talents; for he was not addicted to the amuſements of childhood, but aimed at ſomething higher, and would divert himſelf with drawing and painting, for which he had always a very good taſte. When he was ten years old, he was put to books, and placed in the college of Bourgogne; but in leſs than a year he was attacked with a violent fever, and taken home. The phyſicians gave him over for many months; but he recovered, and again applied to books, though with great moderation; for his conſtitution was not able to undergo the leaſt fatigue. He was afterward placed under the care of private tutors; and regard ſeems to have been had, in the choice of them, to the weakneſs of his nature, as well as to the improvement of his underſtanding; for they were phyſicians, and ſucceſſively four of them. Then he ſtudied under the famous Dionyſius Lambinus, and Joannes Pellerinus, who was profeſſor of the Greek language in the College-royal.

In 1570, he went to Orleans, to purſue the law; and there the writings of Cujacius inſpired him with ſuch an eſteem for that celebrated profeſſor, that he quitted Orleans, and repaired to him into Dauphiny. He ſtopped upon the road at Bourges, ſix months, for the ſake of hearing the famous civilian Hotomannus; and then proceeded to Valence, where Cujacius was reading lectures. Here he met with Joſeph Scaliger, who was then upon a viſit to Cujacius; and made a friendſhip with him, which he cultivated ever after with the greateſt care. His father, unwilling to have him long at a diſtance from him, recalled him in about a year; and he returned to Paris, ſome time before that terrible maſſacre of the proteſtants, which was perpetrated on St. Bartholomew's day in 1572. As he was deſigned for the church, he went to live with his uncle Nicholas de Thou, who, being juſt made biſhop of Chartres, reſigned to him a canonry of Notre Dame. He began now to collect that library, which afterward became ſo famous. In 1573, he accompanied Paul de Foix into Italy, and viſited the principal towns, cultivating acquaintance with the learned as he paſſed. On his return to Paris, he applied himſelf to reading, for four years; yet this, he uſed to ſay, was not of ſo much uſe to him as converſing with learned men, which he did daily. About the year of 1576, when civil tumults threatned the ſtate, M. de Thou was employed in certain negociations, which he executed ſo well, as to eſtabliſh the reputation of a man fit for buſineſs. He afterward went into the Low Countries, and in 1578, was made counſellor-clerk to the parliament; an honourable poſt, but accepted by him with reluctance, on account of his great love for retirement and ſtudy. In 1579, he accompanied his eldeſt brother to the baths of Plombieres, in Lorrain; and this gentleman dying, he ſoon after quitted the eccleſiaſtical ſtate.

The plague beginning at Paris in 1580, he retired to Touraine, and took an opportunity of ſeeing Normandy and Britany; and on his return to Paris, after the plague ſtopped, was ſent, with other counſellors in parliament, to adminiſter juſtice in Guienne. He came again to Paris in 1582, and

had the misfortune not to arrive till the day after his father was buried. To make amends, however, for not being able to pay his laſt devoirs to him, he erected a moſt noble monument to his memory, and adorned it with eulogiums written by the firſt wits of the age. In 1584, he was made maſter of the requeſts; and at that time, late as it may ſeem, entered upon a new courſe of ſtudy. He took into his houſe Breſſieu, the profeſſor-royal of mathematics; and under his direction applied, this year and the following, to read the Greek Euclid, with the notes of Proclus. The affection which the cardinal de Vendôme had conceived for him, induced him to ſpend ſome time at court; but this affection abating, he withdrew from a place he did not at all like, and devoted himſelf intirely to the compoſing his Hiſtory, which he had begun two years before. In 1587, he took a wife, having firſt by the official of Paris, been thoroughly abſolved from all eccleſiaſtical engagements; for he had taken the four leſſer orders. He loſt his mother in 1588; and other troubles of a more public kind exerciſed him this year. The ſpirit of the Leauge had ſeized Paris, and obliged Henry III to quit the city. Perhaps to ſome of our readers it may be neceſſary to mention that *the League*, by way of eminence, denotes that famous one on foot in France, from the year 1576 to 1593. Its intent was to prevent the ſucceſſion of Henry IV, who was of the reformed religion, to the crown; and it ended with his abjuration of that faith. The *leaguers*, or confederates, were of three kinds. The *zealous leaguers*, aimed at the utter deſtruction, not only of the Huguenots, (or reformed) but alſo of the miniſtry. The *Spaniſh leaguers* had principally in view the transferring the crown of France to the king of Spain, or the infanta his daughter. The *moderate leaguers* aimed only at the extirpation of Calviniſm, without any alteration of the government.—But to return to Thuanus.

Thuanus followed Henry III, and went by his order into Normandy, to ſound the governors and magiſtrates; to acquaint them with what had happened at Paris; to confirm them in their duty; and to make known his intentions of aſſembling the ſtates. Upon his return he was made a counſellor of ſtate.

During the holding of the ſtates at Blois, he returned to Paris, where he was in danger of loſing his life; for the news of the duke of Guiſe's death arriving, all who were of known attachment to the king were obliged to hide themſelves. Thuanus was among them, but happily eſcaped under the diſguiſe of a ſoldier. He repaired to the king, who, being removed to Tours, reſolved to eſtabliſh a parliament there, to oppoſe that of the league; and Thuanus would have been made the firſt preſident of it, if he had not been fixed againſt accepting that office. He afterward accompanied M. de Schomberg into Germany, to aſſiſt in raiſing forces for the king and drawing ſuccours from the German princes: he paſſed by Italy, and was at Venice, when the news of Henry III's death made him immediately return to France. Henry IV received him very kindly, to whom he gave an exact account of all that had been done, and continued very faithfully in his ſervice; while the king placed the greateſt confidence in him, and employed him in many important negociations. After the battle of Yvry, which Henry IV gained in 1590, De Thou obtained leave to viſit his wife at Senlis, whom he had not ſeen above a year; and at Senlis he arrived, after having been detained ſome time upon the road by a fever. His purpoſe was to ſettle at Tours; and he was one evening upon the road thither, when a party of the enemy carried off his wife and equipage, while himſelf eſcaped by the ſwiftneſs of his horſe, and found means ſoon after to recover his lady. In 1592, he had the plague, and deſpaired of life, but was cured. The year after, the king made him his firſt li-

brarian, which place became vacant by the death of the learned James Amyot, celebrated for his tranſlation of Plutarch, and other ancient Greek authors. In 1593, the duke of Guiſe having made his peace with the king, Thuanus was one of the perſons appointed to regulate the conditions of the treaty; he became the ſame year preſident *à mortier* *, by the death of his uncle Auguſtin de Thou, which honour had long been promiſed him. He was afterward concerned in many negociations with the proteſtant party, and was greatly inſtrumental in bringing on the edict of Nantes, which was ſigned in April 1598, and afterward revoked, as is well known, by Louis XIV, in 1685. In 1601, he loſt his wife, whom he immortalized by elegies; but ſoon after recovered ſo far from his grief, great as it was, as to take another. During the regency of queen Mary of Medicis, Thuanus was one of the general directors of the finances; and was, to the end of his life, engaged more or leſs in the ſervice of the ſtate. He died the 17th of May 1617, and was interred with his family in the chapel of St. Andrew of the Arches.

He left behind him a general hiſtory of the world, from 1545 to 1608, written in very clear and excellent Latin. 'Among many things,' ſays Grotius, in a letter to him, 'which poſterity will admire, this, above all, aſtoniſhes me, how you, always as it ſhould ſeem engaged in buſineſs, ſhould find leiſure and indefatigable force of mind to know ſo many and ſo great things as you have known, and to write them in ſuch a manner as you have written them.' And in another place, 'You have comprized a hiſtory of the whole world in ſuch a manner, as could not have been expected from a man of the moſt leiſure: ſuch is the plenty of your matter, ſuch the elegance of your language.' Iſaac Caſaubon ſays, that Thuanus, 'ſeems to him to have been providentially given for an example to the age in which he lived of piety, ſincerity, probity, and, in ſhort, of all virtue and goodneſs. Thuanus has acquired immortal glory by his hiſtory, which is written with an exactneſs and fidelity beyond example. This is the judgment of Perrault, who adds, that he 'never diſguiſed or concealed the truth; but had a noble and generous boldneſs, for which he has been praiſed by all the great men of his time. This work,' he continues, 'is worthy of the ancients, and perhaps would have exceeded a great part of what the ancient Romans have left us in the way of hiſtory, if he had not affected to imitate them too cloſely; for this has put him upon latinizing the proper names of men, towns, countries, and other things, in ſo ſtrange a manner, as to make a gloſſary neceſſary, in order to know frequently what he means.'

The beſt character of Thuanus and his hiſtory, is that given by our countryman, lord Carteret, in the beginning of this century. 'Thuanus,' ſays his lordſhip,' is an hiſtorian of the firſt rank with reſpect to the extenſiveneſs and dignity of his ſubject, which he has related in the moſt proper and ornamental ſtyle. No writer ever did more honour to his country. He always vindicated the juſt rights of France, and has furniſhed his countrymen with ſolid arguments to maintain them. The rights of the houſe of Bourbon, are by him ſet in the cleareſt light. Yet ſuch were the times in which he lived, that the courtiers at Paris were not aſhamed to ſacrifice him to the reſentments of the court of Rome, with this aggravation, that his own hero Henry IV was unſteady in his defence, and ſuffered this moſt learned, candid, and free-ſpirited Frenchman, his moſt faithful ſubject and uſeful friend, to be inſulted by prieſts and bigots, who would, if they could, have ſuppreſſed this immortal work; and this is an inſtance

* *Mortier* was the enſign of dignity, borne by the chancellor and grand preſidents of the parliament of France.

in which Henry IV did not ſhew his uſual grandeur of mind, but was wanting to himſelf in not ſupporting a man he loved and eſteemed, and was obliged to, againſt the iniquity of perſons he deſpiſed. Whoever reads this hiſtory with attention, will ſee that Thuanus ſpeaks truth of himſelf, when he ſays, that he rather declined honours at court, than ſought them, and that he placed his whole dignity and ſecurity in a good conſcience. Though the work is long collectively conſidered, yet it is not long in its reſpective parts. He leads the reader through the whole world, is very entertaining in whatever he writes, and for the moſt part is very inſtructive. It is not to be expected that he could be ſo exact in what he writes of foreign countries, as he is in what relates to his own. The principal value of his work conſiſts in what he delivers concerning the courts of Rome, France, and Spain; and, in treating the tranſactions of thoſe courts, he is to be looked upon as an original hiſtorian. There are many curious matters relating to Germany, but as they are taken from other writers, he has not the merit of being original in that reſpect; but yet his copy, if we may ſo call it, exceeds infinitely all the originals in beauty and ornament of writing. There are many curious things relating to ſeveral courts in Italy, ſome of which are to be found no where elſe. As to the Low Countries, he gives the beſt and fulleſt account from the beginning of the troubles to the truce ſet on foot in 1607, of any author extant. The great revolution in Portugal, after the death of Don Sebaſtian, is admirably told. As to the Turkiſh matters, and the affairs of the Xeriffes in Africa, he exceeds all who have written upon them, and he ſeems to take a particular delight in them, from the novelty and ſurprizing incidents that occur in them. He makes excurſions into America, as alſo into the remote parts of the eaſt. He gives a very good account of Poland, Hungary, Tranſilvania, and Walachia, and the affairs of the houſe of Auſtria, with thoſe countries. He gives us enough of Muſcovy, Sweden, and Denmark, Pruſſia, and Livonia; and in all theſe particulars is highly entertaining. As to England, it muſt be confeſſed, he is not always exact; but ſome miſtakes concerning the legal part of our conſtitution, and judicial matters, are very excuſeable in a foreigner. He does juſtice to the nation in great points, and queen Eliſabeth's reign appears no where in greater nor truer luſtre than in his hiſtory. As to Scotland, he follows Buchanan for the moſt part, as far as that author goes, and adds credit to him. Thoſe who find fault with ſo great a performance, upon little inaccuracies relating to foreign countries, ſhow but ſmall experience in public affairs, by imagining that he could have exact accounts of all the foreign countries in Europe, as to their domeſtic ſtate, and what related wholly to themſelves. There were few that could give him perfect accounts of their own countries, and the moſt careful and judicious may be too often miſtaken. Whatever tranſaction any court had with France is accurately related, and the variety of his ſubjects affords great entertainment and relief in reading; but the chief value and utility of his hiſtory conſiſts in his relations concerning the three courts of Rome, France, and Spain, which at that time gave the ſpring to the affairs of the whole world.

In this work ſeveral kinds of hiſtory are contained, diſtinct from the principal objects; as in particular the progreſs of literature, which is interwoven with wonderful art and labour in the account of about four hundred perſons, who within that time were conſiderable in the ſeveral parts of the world for their learned works; and in this his humanity is apparent, in cenſuring none too ſeverely: but as he touches faults gently, ſo he gives due praiſe, where it is deſerved, without diſtinction upon the account either of religion or country, and for this the

court of Rome was highly incenſed againſt him: his work was cenſured, as if written by a heretic: however, the church of Rome had the credit to have Thuanus live and die in her communion.'

Of the candour with which Thuanus writes on topics, connected with the darkneſs and prejudices of the times, and for which lord Carteret has given him ſo much credit, we ſhall enable our readers to form an opinion by laying before them the following extract from his preface to his hiſtory; the ſubject is perſecution on the account of religion.

'Beſide all the evils,' ſays the illuſtrious hiſtorian, 'that prevail in this wicked age, we are alſo diſturbed with differences about religion, which have occaſioned continual wars in the Chriſtian world, for the ſpace of a hundred years, or thereabouts. Theſe differences will certainly produce new diſorders, unleſs thoſe, whoſe chief intereſt it is to put an end to them, uſe more proper remedies for that end, than they have done hitherto.

'Experience teaches us, that fire and ſword, baniſhments and proſcriptions, do rather exaſperate than cure an evil, which, lying in the mind, cannot be alleviated by ſuch remedies as work only upon the body. The more effectual remedies for ſuch a diſeaſe are a ſound doctrine, and a conſtant inſtruction, which eaſily get into the ſoul, when attended with mildneſs. Every thing yields to the ſupreme authority of the prince: religion only is not to be commanded, and never inſinuates itſelf into the mind, but when a man is prepared to receive it out of love for truth, ſupported by the grace of God. Capital puniſhments are of no uſe to produce ſuch an effect: inſtead of perſuading, they do but exaſperate, and increaſe obſtinacy.

'What the ſtoics ſaid of their wiſdom, may be better applied to religion. Torments appear inconſiderable to thoſe, who are animated with a religious zeal: their courage and conſtancy ſtifle the ſenſe of pain: the greateſt ſufferings on account of religion cannot make them uneaſy: being conſcious of their ſtrength, and fully perſuaded that they are ſupported by the grace of God, they bear the moſt exquiſite torments with a perfect reſignation. Let the executioner ſtand before them; let them diſplay before their eyes the dreadful inſtruments of death; they will not be moved with them; and without minding their ſufferings, they only think of their duty. Their whole happineſs lies within themſelves; and all outward things make but a ſlight impreſſion upon them.

'If Epicurus, whoſe philoſophy is otherwiſe ſo much cried down by other philoſophers, ſays of a wiſe man, that though he be ſhut up in Phalaris' bull, he will cry out "I feel no pain," can any one believe, that we have not ſeen as much courage in thoſe, who have been put to death within theſe hundred years on account of religion? Or can any one believe, that they will not ſhow the ſame courage hereafter, if the perſecution is carried on? What one of them ſaid and did, when he was faſtened to a poſt, in order to be burnt alive, is very remarkable. Being upon his knees, he began to ſing a pſalm, and went on notwithſtanding the ſmoke and the flames. And becauſe the executioner ſet the wood-pile on fire behind him, for fear of frightening him: "Come," ſaid he, "and light it before me: had I been afraid of fire, I ſhould not be here now: it was an eaſy thing for me to avoid it."

'It is therefore in vain to pretend to ſtifle by torments the zeal of thoſe, who undertake to make innovations in religion. Such a method is only proper to heighten their conſtancy, and enables them to do greater efforts. When new ones ariſe out of the aſhes of thoſe, who have been put to death; when their number increaſes, their patience turns into fury: whereas before they were mere ſuppliants, they

grow earneſt and bold; and after they have run away from death, they no longer ſcruple to take up arms.

'This we have ſeen in France within theſe forty years, and the ſame has been practiſed in the Low Countries. In ſhort, things have been brought to ſuch extremities, that it is not to be hoped the execution of a few people can put a ſtop to the evil, as perhaps it might have done at firſt. But now that it is ſpread over whole nations, which make up the greateſt part of Europe, it were in vain to uſe the ſword of the magiſtrate: we ought to uſe only the ſword of the word of God, and endeavour to bring over by moderate converſations and amicable conferences, thoſe who can no longer be compelled to come in.'

After the above character and extract, it is now neceſſary to return to the hiſtory. Part of it was firſt printed at Paris in 1604, with a dedication to Henry IV, which is thought to be as maſterly a compoſition in its kind, as the dedication of Cauſabon's Polybius to the ſame monarch, and that of Calvin's Inſtitutions to Francis I. It is from this dedication or preface, that the above extract is taken. The publication of the hiſtory, in ſeparate parts, was afterward continued by the author, who, however, does not ſeem to have publiſhed it all in his lifetime: or any part of it, except the volume juſt mentioned, in a manner conformable to his original copy, which, therefore, he depoſited in the hands of a friend, that it might be printed after his death, juſt as he wrote it. Long was it, however, before this could be effected. Thuanus was an honeſt hiſtorian, and with reſpect to things and perſons, boldly delivered the truth. There would of courſe be many exceptionable paſſages in his work, many that would highly offend particulars in church and ſtate: and this was the reaſon why, though printed frequently, and in different countries, it never came out free from caſtrations, and agreeable to the author's original copy, till 1733. It was then handſomely printed, and publiſhed under the direction, and chiefly at the expence, of the excellent Dr. Mead, in ſeven volumes folio; to which are prefixed four Latin letters, inſcribed to that celebrated patron of learning, and giving an account of the various changes and chances this hiſtory has undergone, of the different editions; what each of them contain, and how they vary; and by what materials and aſſiſtances the editors have at length been enabled to give a very complete and perfect copy of it.

Thuanus excelled in poetry as well as hiſtory, and publiſhed ſeveral productions of that kind, as Paraphraſes upon the books of Job, Eccleſiaſtes, the Lamentations of Jeremiah, and the ſix leſſer prophets. He publiſhed alſo 'De re accipitratira.' Voſſius and others have much commended this work, and have not ſcrupled, on the merit of it, to rank Thuanus with the beſt poets of the age. But it is certain that the poetical works only of this author would not have handed down his name to latter ages.

Thuanus had no children by his firſt wife: but three ſons by the ſecond, the eldeſt of whom, Francis Auguſtus Thuanus, a very excellent man, was beheaded at Lyons, in 1642, for not revealing a conſpiracy, with which the marquis D'Effiat had entruſted him, againſt cardinal Richelieu. The cardinal was ſuppoſed not to be ſorry for the opportunity that offered of revenging upon the ſon, what the father had ſaid of his great uncle, Antony Dupleſſis de Richelieu, namely, that he had once taken the vows, and abjured them, and led a diſſolute life. This unfortunate gentleman was thirty-five years of age.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

Concluded from Page 363.

THE great work of M. Lavater, as obſerved at the concluſion of our laſt, has excited no inconſiderable portion of attention in the literary world. The work itſelf is magnificent: that circumſtance, as well as the nature of the ſubject, which was ſuppoſed to be fanciful, have contributed to extend its fame; and certainly, if we may judge, the book, though many faults may be detected in it, is the moſt important of any that has appeared on the ſubject ſince the days of Ariſtotle. Lavater profeſſes not to give a complete ſynthetical treatiſe on phyſiognomy, but, aware that the ſcience is yet in its infancy, he exhibits fragments only illuſtrative of its different parts. His performance is no doubt deſultory and unconnected. It contains, however, many particulars, much ſuperior to any thing that had ever before appeared on the ſubject.

With the ſcholaſtic and ſyſtematic method adopted by the phyſiognomiſts of the laſt and preceding centuries, Lavater has rejected their manner of writing, which was dry, conciſe, indeterminate, and general: his remarks, on the contrary, are for the moſt part preciſe and particular, frequently founded on diſtinctions extremely acute. He has omitted entirely (as was to be expected from a writer of the preſent day) the aſtrological reveries, and ſuch like, which deform the writings of former phyſiognomiſts; and he has with much propriety deduced his phyſiognomical obſervations, but ſeldom from anatomical or phyſiological reaſoning. Such reaſoning may perhaps at ſome future period become important; but at preſent our knowledge of facts, although extenſive, is not ſo univerſal as to become the ſtable foundation of particular education. Lavater has illuſtrated his remarks by engravings; a method firſt adopted by Baptiſta Porta. Lavater's engravings are very numerous, often expreſſive, and tolerably executed.

The opinions of this celebrated phyſiognomiſt are evidently the reſult of actual obſervation. He appears indeed to have made the ſcience his peculiar ſtudy, and the grand purſuit of his life. His performance exhibits an extended comprehenſion of the ſubject, by a particular attention to the phyſiognomy of bones, and the effect of profiles and contours. His ſtyle in general is forcible and lively, although ſomewhat declamatory and digreſſive. His expreſſions are frequently preciſe, and ſtrikingly characteriſtic; and the ſpirit of piety and benevolence, which pervade the whole performance, render it highly intereſting.

The defects of the work, however, detract much from the weight which Lavater's opinions might otherwiſe challenge. His imagination has frequently ſo far outſtript his judgment, that an ordinary reader would often be apt to reject the whole ſyſtem as the extravagant reverie of an ingenious theoriſt. He has clothed his favourite ſcience in that affected myſterious air of importance, which was ſo uſual with his predeceſſors, and deſcribes the whole material world to be objects of the univerſal dominion of phyſiognomy. He whimſically conceives it neceſſary for a phyſiognomiſt to be a well ſhaped handſome man. He employs a language which is often much too peremptory and deciſive, diſproportioned to the real ſubſtance of his remarks, or to the occaſion of making them. The remarks themſelves are frequently oppoſite in appearance to common obſervation, and yet unſupported by any illuſtrations of his.

Lavater certainly errs in beſtowing too great a reliance on ſingle features, as the foundation of deciſion on character. His opinions on the phyſiognomy of the ears, hands, nails and

feet, of the human ſpecies, on hand writing, on the phyſiognomy of birds, inſects, reptiles and fiſhes, are obviouſly premature, as hitherto no ſufficient number of accurate obſervations have been made, in regard to either of theſe particulars, to authorize any concluſion. He has erred in the oppoſite extreme, when treating of the important topic of national phyſiognomy, where he has by no means preſented the ſubject ſo far as facts might have warranted. We muſt further take the liberty to object to the frequent introduction of the author's own phyſiognomy throughout the courſe of his work. His ſingular remarks on his own face do not ſerve to prejudice the reader in favour of his judgment, however much his character may juſtify the truth of them. We muſt regret, likewiſe, for the credit of the ſcience, that the author's ſingularly fanciful theory of apparitions, ſhould ſo nearly reſemble a revival of the antiquated opinions of the ſympathiſts.

To theſe blemiſhes, which we have reluctantly enumerated, perhaps may be added that high impaſſioned tone of enthuſiaſm in favour of his ſcience, every where diſplayed throughout the work of this author, which is certainly very oppoſite to the cool patient inveſtigation befitting philoſophy. To that enthuſiaſm, however, it is probable that in this inſtance (as is, indeed, no unfrequent effect of enthuſiaſm) we are indebted for the excellency which the author has attained in his purſuit; and it poſſeſſes the ſalutary tendency of putting us on our guard againſt a too implicit acquieſcence in his phyſiognomical deciſions.

In the Berlin tranſactions for 1775, there appears a formal attack upon Lavater's work by Mr. Formey. This eſſay we have already mentioned. After diſputing the propriety of the extenſive ſignification applied by Lavater and Pernetty, to the term phyſiognomy, M. Formey adopts nearly the ſame definition, which we conceive to be the moſt proper. He allows that the mental character is intimately connected with, and ſenſibly influenced by, every fibre of the body; but his principal argument againſt phyſiognomy is, that the human frame is liable to innumerable accidents, by which it may be changed in its external appearance, without any correſpondent change of the diſpoſition; ſo that it ſurpaſſes the extent of the ſkill of mortals to diſtinguiſh the modifications of feature, that are natural from thoſe that may be accidental. Although, therefore, the ſcience of phyſiognomy may be founded in truth, he infers that the deity only can exerciſe it.

M. Formey further contends, that education, diet, climate, and ſudden emotions, nay, even the temperaments of anceſtors, affect the caſt of human features; ſo that the influence of mental character on thoſe features may be ſo involved with, or hidden by, accidental circumſtances, that the ſtudy of phyſiognomy muſt ever be attended by hopeleſs uncertainty. Theſe objections are worthy of notice, but they are by no means concluſive.

We ſhall give a ſpecimen of M. Lavater's manner of treating the ſubject on the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion; a ſpecimen, not in Lavater's preciſe words, but conveying more ſhortly an idea at once of his ſentiments, and of his manner of expreſſing them.

No ſtudy, ſays he, excepting mathematics, more juſtly deſerves to be termed a *ſcience* than phyſiognomy. It is a department of phyſics, including theology and belles lettres, and in the ſame manner, with theſe ſciences, may be reduced to rule. It may acquire a fixed and appropriate character; it may be communicated and taught. Truth or knowledge, explained by fixed principles, becomes ſcience. Words, lines, rules, definitions, are the medium of communication. The queſtion, then, with reſpect to phyſiognomy, will thus be fairly ſtated. Can the ſtriking and marked differences which are viſible

between one human face, one human form, and another, be explained, not by obſcure and confuſed conceptions, but by certain characters, ſigns, and expreſſions? Are theſe ſigns capable of communicating the vigour or imbecility, the ſickneſs, or health of the body: the wiſdom, the folly, the magnanimity, the meanneſs, the virtue, or the vice, of the mind?

It is only to a certain extent that even the experimental philoſopher can purſue his reſearches. The active and vigorous mind, employed in ſuch ſtudies, will often form conceptions which he ſhall be incapable of expreſſing in words, ſo as to communicate his ideas to the feebler mind, which was itſelf unable to make the diſcovery; but the lofty, the exalted mind, which ſoars beyond all written rule, which poſſeſſes feelings and energies reducible to no law, muſt be pronounced unſcientific.

It will be admitted, then, that to a certain degree phyſiognomical truth, may as a ſcience be defined and communicated. Of the truth of the ſcience there cannot exiſt a doubt. Every countenance, every form, every created exiſtence, is individually diſtinct, as well as different, in reſpect of claſs, race, and kind. No one being in nature is preciſely ſimilar to another. This propoſition, in ſo far as regards man, is the foundation-ſtone of phyſiognomy. There may exiſt an intimate analogy, a ſtriking ſimilarity, between two men, who yet, being brought together, and accurately compared, will appear to be remarkably different. No two minds perfectly reſemble each other. Now, is it poſſible to doubt, that there muſt be a certain native analogy between the external varieties of countenance and form, and the internal varieties of the mind? By anger the muſcles are rendered protuberant: are not, then, the angry mind, and the protuberant muſcles, as cauſe and effect? The man of acute wit has frequently a quick and lively eye. Is it poſſible to reſiſt the concluſion, that between ſuch a mind and ſuch a countenance there is a determinate relation?

Every thing in nature is eſtimated by its phyſiognomy; that is, its external appearance. The trader judges by the colour, the fineneſs, the exterior, the phyſiognomy of every article of traffic: and he at once decides that the buyer 'has an honeſt look,' or 'a pleaſing or forbidding countenance.'

That knowledge and ſcience are detrimental to man, that a ſtate of rudeneſs and ignorance are preferable and productive of more happineſs, are tenets now deſervedly exploded. They do not merit ſerious oppoſition. The extenſion and increaſe of knowledge, then, is an object of importance to man; and what object can be ſo important as the knowledge of man himſelf? If knowledge can influence his happineſs, the knowledge of himſelf muſt influence it the moſt. This uſeful knowledge is the peculiar province of the ſcience of phyſiognomy. To conceive a juſt idea of the advantages of phyſiognomy, let us for a moment ſuppoſe that all phyſiognomical knowledge were totally forgotten among men; what confuſion, what uncertainty, what numberleſs miſtakes, would be the conſequence? Men deſtined to live in ſociety muſt hold mutual intercourſe. The knowledge of man imparts to this intercourſe its ſpirit, its pleaſures, its advantages.

Phyſiognomy is a ſource of pure and exalted mental gratification. It affords a view of the perfection of the deity; it diſplays a new ſcene of harmony and beauty in his works; it reveals internal motives, which without it would only have been diſcovered in the world to come. The phyſiognomiſt diſtinguiſhes accurately the permanent from the habitual, the habitual from the accidental, in character. Difficulties, no doubt, attend the ſtudy of this ſcience. The moſt minute ſhades, ſcarcely diſcernible to the unexperienced eye, denote often total oppoſition of character. A ſmall inflexion, diminution, lengthening or

ſharpening, even though but of a hair's breadth, may alter in an aſtoniſhing degree the expreſſion of countenance and character. How difficult then, how impoſſible indeed, muſt this variety of the ſame countenance render preciſion? The ſeat of character is often ſo hidden, ſo maſked, that it can only be detected in certain, perhaps uncommon, poſitions of countenance. Theſe poſitions may be ſo quickly changed, the ſigns may ſo inſtantaneouſly diſappear, and their impreſſion on the mind of the obſerver may be ſo ſlight, or theſe diſtinguiſhing traits themſelves ſo difficult to ſeize, that it ſhall be impoſſible to paint them or deſcribe them in language. Innumerable great and ſmall accidents, whether phyſical or moral, various incidents and paſſions, the diverſity of dreſs, of poſition, of light or ſhade, tend to diſplay the countenance often in ſo diſadvantageous a point of view, that the phyſiognomiſt is betrayed into an erroneous judgment of the true qualities of the countenance and character. Such cauſes often occaſion him to overlook the eſſential traits of character, and to form a deciſion on what is purely accidental. How ſurpriſingly, for inſtance, may the ſmallpox diſfigure the countenance, and deſtroy or confound, or render imperceptible, traits otherwiſe the moſt deciſive?

We ſhall, then, continues Lavater, grant to the oppoſer of phyſiognomy all he can aſk; and yet we do not live without hopes that many of the difficulties ſhall be reſolved, which at firſt appear inexplicable. He then proceeds to a ſpecific illuſtration of his ſubject under a great variety of titles, in which he treats of human nature in general, and of each particular feature ſeparately. To enumerate the different diviſions of his book, would not in this place be more ſatisfactory, than a peruſal of the contents of the book itſelf; and an attempt to epitomize even the eſſential ſubſtance of the vaſt multiplicity of matter contained in his eſſays, (which are yet only *fragments*, and to which, indeed, he himſelf does not pretend to give any higher appellation) would extend this article to an unneceſſary length. Such an abridgement, after all, would convey no ſolid information on a ſubject, which merits all the time and ſtudy that an attentive peruſal of Lavater's works at large would require.

From this ſhort hiſtory of the literary progreſs of phyſiognomy, it appears, that although the ſcience has fallen into diſrepute, there can ſcarcely be mentioned a period in which any cultivation of ſcience took place, when phyſiognomy was not likewiſe the ſtudy, nay, ſometimes, even the profeſſion, of men of the moſt eminent abilities and the greateſt learning.

The reaſons why at preſent ſo little attention is paid to the ſubject probably are:

Firſt, That it has been treated in conjunction with ſubjects now, with propriety exploded, and ſecondly, That it has been injured by the injudicious aſſertions and arguments of thoſe who have undertaken its defence.

Sometimes, however, the wiſe and learned may err. The uſe of any thing muſt not be rejected for no better reaſon, than that it is capable of abuſe. Perhaps the time is not diſtant when phyſiognomy ſhall be reinſtated in the rank, which ſhe merits among the valuable branches of human knowledge, and be ſtudied with that degree of attention and perſeverance, which a ſubject deſerves ſo eſſentially connected with the ſcience of man.

That there is an intimate relation between the diſpoſitions of the mind, and the features of the countenance, is a fact which cannot be queſtioned. He who is ſinking under a load of grief, for the death of an affectionate wife or a dutiful child, has a very different caſt of features, from the man who happy in the proſpect of meeting his miſtreſs. A perſon boiling with anger has a threatning air in his coun-

tenance, which the moſt heedleſs obſerver never miſtakes; and if any particular diſpoſition be indulged till it become habitual, there cannot be a doubt but that the correſponding traces will be ſo fixed in the face, as to be diſcernible by the ſkilful phyſiognomiſt, under every effort made to diſguiſe them. But when we attempt to decide on a man's intellectual powers by the rules of this ſcience, we are often deceived; and in this reſpect we have reaſon to believe that Lavater himſelf has fallen into the groſſeſt miſtakes.

E. B.

The STORY *of Madame la* MARQUISE *de* ——, *as narrated by herſelf.*

Concluded from Page 359.

I BEGAN, therefore, to arrange matters for changing my lodging; but I concealed my purpoſe from madame la Brune, not from any want of confidence in her, but that ſhe might be enabled to declare, *with truth*, that ſhe knew not of my going, nor where I was.

Madame la Brune ſuſpected my intention, and complained of me for harbouring it. I acknowledged my having reſumed my former plan of concealing myſelf with the old woman, and that I had not mentioned it to her, on purpoſe to ſave her from being ſuſpected by the count of any previous knowledge of my leaving her houſe; for I knew that ſhe had given him reaſon to expect that ſhe would inform him, in caſe I ſhould ever think of taking that ſtep.

She ſaid, 'that ſhe was convinced of the prudence of my immediately trying to conceal myſelf; but ſhe queſtioned my being able to remain long ſo at the old woman's, where I ſhould alſo be miſerably accommodated. She therefore adviſed me to leave Paris.' She owned, 'that the count had exacted of her that ſhe ſhould give him notice in caſe I thought of quitting her houſe; but that he had no right to make ſuch an exaction; that he could not have made it for any honeſt purpoſe; and therefore ſhe would pay no regard to it. As for the count's ſuſpecting me of aſſiſting you to eſcape,' ſaid ſhe, 'that he will do at any rate; for villains are always ſuſpicious: but, thank heaven!' added ſhe, 'they are to be deceived as well as other people; and I have no ſcruple in deceiving them; being perſuaded, that an over-delicacy in that point gives them an advantage over honeſt people which they have no right to. After you are gone, therefore, I ſhall have circumſtances arranged, and a ſtory prepared, that will tend to remove his ſuſpicions of me more effectually than if I had really known nothing of the matter, and been unprepared to deceive him, as he deſerves to be.'

I did not think madame la Brune's reaſoning unexceptionable, more than her conduct in other reſpects; for it was impoſſible not to ſee that ſhe was the miſtreſs of the deputy with whom ſhe had ſo much influence. What ſurpriſed me was, to find that, notwithſtanding this latitude of reaſoning and behaviour, ſhe was ſcrupulouſly obſervant of certain religious ceremonies, of far leſs importance; an inſtance of which I will mention, becauſe it is a ſtrong proof of the inconſiſtency of ſentiment on religious ſubjects, even in characters by no means devoid of ſagacity in other matters.

One evening that I paſſed with her alone, after a good deal of converſation, in which ſhe expreſſed a full belief in all the doctrines of the church, I could not help ſaying, 'With ſo firm a belief in all thoſe things, how can you maintain the conduct you do in a certain point?' She anſwered, with the moſt perfect *naïveté*, and ſeemingly unconſcious of ſaying any thing ſingular—'Becauſe, to believe coſts me nothing; but to change my conduct, in the article you allude to, would coſt me a great deal.'

The whole of her conduct toward me, however, was uniformly generous and friendly; and appeared the more ſo, becauſe, at the very time that ſhe was expoſing herſelf to danger, and taking ſo much trouble on my account, ſhe was under great concern and dread for the ſafety of her own protector.

I determined to follow her advice in leaving Paris; and, after much reflection, could think of no place where I could be more ſecure than in the houſe of that perſon who had paid up the debt due to my father. The domeſtic who had formerly attended me on the journey was at this time with one of the armies. I ſent, therefore, for my never-failing friend Vilotte; informed him of my purpoſe; and he readily agreed to accompany my maid and me to the place of our deſtination. By his means we procured paſſports, under falſe names, and accompliſhed the journey happily, though not without a variety of dangers and riſks, which I ſhall omit to enumerate. I was received in the kindeſt manner by my friend and his family. After having remained unmoleſted with them a conſiderable time, I received a letter from madame la Brune, in which ſhe informed me, 'that madame Cochon had called two days after my departure; had been ſurpriſed and irritated, on hearing that I had abruptly left the houſe without giving her notice; that the count himſelf had called the day after; that he had raged like a fury; accuſed her of being acceſſary to my eſcape, and had abuſed her in very groſs terms; that this had furniſhed her with a pretext for refuſing to anſwer any of his queſtions, by ſome of which ſhe would have been very much embarraſſed: that he had afterward tried coaxing and bribing, to prevail on her to acquaint him with the place of my concealment: that ſhe had not altogether ſeemed deaf to theſe arguments; but, after having convinced him that ſhe had known nothing of my going away, and had with all diligence been endeavouring to diſcover where I was, ſhe had given him a cue for finding me out,—which cue,' added ſhe, '*will direct his reſearches far enough from the place you are in.*'

About a fortnight after this, I received a ſecond letter from madame la Brune, to acquaint me, that ſhe had juſt learnt, from the count himſelf, 'that he had heard of my former journey; had ſome ſuſpicion where I actually was, and propoſed to ſend certain agents to diſcover whether his ſuſpicions were well founded: that ſhe, on her part, had done every thing ſhe could to turn him from his purpoſe; but, as ſhe was not certain of having ſucceeded, ſhe gave me this notice, that I might be on my guard.'

This alarmed me ſo much, that I ſlept out of my friend's houſe the night on which I got the letter. By the very next poſt I received another, in which madame la Brune informed me, 'that ſhe had waited on the count the day after their laſt converſation, and had told him, that, in conſequence of having written to a friend at Liſle, to give her information of the arrival of any perſon at that town who anſwered to the deſcription ſhe had given of me, ſhe had received an account of ſuch a perſon having juſt arrived there: that, on this information, the count, as ſhe wiſhed, had immediately ſet out for Liſle.' Madame la Brune added —'On his arrival there, he will be told, that the perſon he is in ſearch of had gone to St. Omer's ſome hours before his arrival: he will of courſe proceed to St. Omer's; and, when he gets there, he will find that nobody knows what is become of the fugitive.' She concludes, 'that ſhe gives me this information, that I may have time to make the arrangements neceſſary for removing entirely from my preſent place of concealment, and finding another, where I could remain in ſecurity; for ſhe was perſuaded, that as ſoon as the count ſhould return to Paris, he would reſume his former ſuſpicion, and ſet out for the place where I then was.'

In conſequence of this information, I reſolved to go to Geneva. By the means of the excellent man with whom I had lodged, I performed this journey, and was received, with my maid, into the houſe of a watch-maker, with whom my friend had long dealt, and to whom he had been of material ſervice in the way of his buſineſs His family conſiſted of his wife and two young children.

With this family I lived in the moſt private manner: they were worthy people. As I was pleaſed with their converſation, and was provided with whatever books I required, I ſeldom wiſhed to go abroad; but my kind landlady, being afraid that too much confinement would injure my health, prevailed on me ſometimes to take a walk with her. As we croſſed the Plain-palais one day together, I ſaw, at ſome little diſtance, two men in French uniforms, one of whom ſtruck me as having a reſemblance to a fellow whom I remembered to have ſeen attending the court. I turned back immediately, begging my companion to attend me home as faſt as poſſible. Being near the gate which opens to Plain-palais, we ſoon entered the town, and hurried home with all expedition. I informed my landlord and his wife of the cauſe of my alarm: they endeavoured to encourage me with the hope that I had not been noticed by this fellow, or that he might not be the perſon I took him for: thoſe hopes were diminiſhed that ſame evening; when my landlord was informed, that a French ſoldier had been inquiring, at the ſhop oppoſite to his houſe, 'Who the lady was who lived with him?—How long ſhe had been at Geneva?—When ſhe intended to leave it?—and other particulars.'

This account terrified me exceedingly, becauſe of the dread and ſubjection in which the inhabitants of the once free and happy city of Geneva were held by the tyranny of France. When I demanded of my landlord, 'Whether I could depend on the magiſtrates for protection, in caſe any attempt were made againſt my liberty, through the influence of France,' he ſaid—'It would be beſt not to riſk it.'

This man, though in other reſpects a man of ſenſe and worth, had been a favourer of our revolution. He thought the French republic would, from ſympathy, ſupport the independence of Geneva. I knew his ſentiments; and therefore repeated, with ſurpriſe—'Riſk it! Does the independence of Geneva run any riſk from the republic of France? Can it countenance any attempt againſt general or individual liberty?'

He ſhook his head, and made an anſwer flattering, my dear miſs Clifford, to your country.—'I am now convinced,' ſaid he, 'that power in republics, as well as in monarchies, has always a tendency to be oppreſſive; and that liberty, as well in monarchies as in republics, has a tendency to be turbulent: power and liberty, therefore, are ſeldom on good terms in either. I do not recollect any inſtance of their being combined, and limited ſo as to produce the general happineſs of the people, in any republic, nor in any monarchy, except that of Great Britain, ſince the revolution in that country in the year 1688.'

He then told me, 'that he had a friend, advanced in life, who had been ſo diſguſted with the diſſenſions and tumults of which Geneva had been the ſcene ſince our revolution, that he had taken a ſmall houſe in a very retired and romantic ſpot near the village of Cluſe, where he lived with his ſiſter, a lady who had long before been diſguſted with mankind in general; not, indeed, on account of a revolution in the ſtate, but in the affections of one man, who had proved faithleſs to her:' adding, 'that they hardly ever ſaw or correſponded with any perſon, except when he himſelf paid them a viſit, or had occaſion to write to the brother.' To this perſon's houſe my landlord offered to conduct me, aſſuring me of a welcome. I agreed to the propoſal with

eagerneſs. We ſet out the following day; and, at my arrival, I received from this gentleman and his ſiſter the welcome I had been promiſed.

Before I left Geneva, I had written to my huſband, who was ſtill with the prince of Condé, expreſſing my deſire of paſſing to Germany, as ſoon as I could know where he wiſhed me to reſide; and deſiring him to addreſs to me, under cover, to my landlord at Geneva, who would deliver his letters, or tranſmit them to me, wherever I might be.

While I waited with impatience for an anſwer to this letter, I received one from madame la Brune, in which ſhe informed me, 'that before the count returned from his expedition to Lille and St. Omer's, ſhe had prepared a very plauſible ſtory to amuſe him, and remove any ſuſpicion which might, naturally enough, have ariſen in his mind, of her having intentionally deceived him; that, though ſhe had never ſeen a man ſo vexed as he was at his diſappointment, and at the thoughts of having for ever loſt me, ſhe appeared to be as vexed as him; that ſhe was not quite certain, however, of having entirely removed his ſuſpicions; that his paſſion for me was as violent as ever; that he talked much of the happy ſituation in which it was in his power, as well as inclination, to place me; that he would forget all the trouble I had given him, and enable me to live in opulence, uncontrolled, and entirely according to my own taſte.' Madame la Brune obſerved, 'that his inſiſting ſo much on theſe topics looked a little as if he ſtill ſuſpected that ſhe knew where I was, and would inform me of all he ſaid.'——

The moſt intereſting part of her epiſtle was the poſtſcript, which acquainted me with her having juſt learnt that the count had left Paris, and that he was gone to Chambery, where a certain perſon who had been long looked on as a creature of his acted as a commiſſioner.

This intelligence alarmed me ſo much, that I immediately ſent a peaſant with a letter to my friend the watchmaker at Geneva, begging his advice and informing him that I had heard this commiſſioner ſpoken of as a man devoid of principle, and devoted to the count; ſo that, if he ſhould by any accident diſcover where I was, I might, by the authority of the former, be arreſted on the ſlighteſt pretext, and left into the power of the latter.

The worthy Genevois ſaw my danger in the ſame light I did myſelf, and he was as eager to relieve me from it as if he had been my father. His anſwer was, 'that the ſafeſt place, in his opinion, that I could retire to was Vevay; that he would write to a truſty perſon of his acquaintance, who lived there, to be ready to receive and accommodate me immediately on my arrival;' and he deſired me to meet him early in the morning of the day, after receiving his letter, at a certain village, from whence he would conduct me to the Lake of Geneva, where a boat would be ready to carry my maid and me acroſs to Vevay.

It afterward appeared, however, that all my ſuſpicions, from the time I had ſeen the fellow in the Plain-palais, had been well founded: he *was* one of the ruffians whom the count maintained, and always had at his command. This fellow had been ſent by the count from Chambery to Geneva, for the expreſs purpoſe of getting ſome accounts concerning me: he had remarked my ſuddenly turning from him, and haſtening within the gate; and had afterward made inquiries, which confirmed him in the notion that I was the perſon he was in ſearch of. He had given this information to the count, who had directly come to Geneva, in the hopes of carrying me off by ſome means or other from that city, on his arrival there; and, finding that I had left it, he had taken pains to diſcover where I had gone, in which he ſucceeded; and, finally, had applied to the commiſſioner, who, ſubſervient to all his

views, had given an order for arreſting me, on the pretext of my carrying on a correſpondence with the enemies of France.

After every thing was arranged for our departure, according to the directions of my friend the Genevois, while I was converſing after ſupper with my worthy hoſt and his ſiſter, in the expectation of ſetting out next morning, a ſervant, entering the room abruptly, told us, 'that the houſe was ſurrounded by a party of French ſoldiers.' You may conceive what a thunder-ſtroke this was to me. My lordlord, whoſe natural ſteadineſs of temper was fortified by the ſtudy and practice of philoſophy, ſeeing the ſtate in which I was, ſaid, 'Fifty to one it is a miſtake, founded on falſe information; they happen daily.'—'The perſon who commands the party is placing ſentinels around the houſe; he ſeems a civil man,' ſaid the ſervant to his maſter, 'and he deſired me to tell you, ſir, that you need not be alarmed, for he has orders not to injure you in the leaſt.'

'I am glad that the party is under command,' replied our landlord aloud: 'in that caſe, as we are all innocent, *none of us* need be alarmed.'

As the officer was entering, I turned my back to the door, from the dread that he might be accompanied by the count. Addreſſing my landlord, he ſaid, 'I am ſorry, ſir, that my duty obliges me to diſturb you in the leaſt; but my orders reach not you; they only regard a lady who lives in your houſe.'

I cannot deſcribe how I was affected, when, ſtruck with the voice of this officer, I turned ſuddenly, and recogniſed the very perſon who had accompanied me on my journey from, and return to, Paris, when I went for the money.

He ſeemed as much aſtoniſhed as I was. 'Good Heaven!' ſaid I, 'St. Jean, are *you* come to arreſt me?'

'To arreſt *you!* exclaimed he, with the accent of horror, ſhaking his head. He then pauſed, looked around, ſhut the door, and repeated, 'Arreſt you! my dear madam, never, never, never.'

'Who then are you come to arreſt?' ſaid I.

'My dear lady,' replied he, 'let me recover my ſenſes;' and, after looking firſt my landlord, and then his ſiſter, ſtedfaſtly in the face, he ſaid to me—'Am I ſafe to ſpeak?'

'I will anſwer for this gentleman and lady as for myſelf, St. Jean,' ſaid I.

'Will you?' replied the good fellow; 'then I will ſpeak freely.—In caſe you ſhould eſcape from this, do you know of any place in which you could be concealed?'

'I was preparing to ſet out for ſuch a place when you arrived,' ſaid I.

'Would to heaven I had fallen and broken my leg when I was hastening hither,' ſaid he.

'I believe you had beſt inform this good man of the whole of your ſcheme,' ſaid our landlord, addreſſing me.

I did ſo directly.

St. Jean liſtened with attention; and when I had finiſhed,—'It will do,' ſaid he, riſing with an air of ſatisfaction. He then deſired to be excuſed, ſaying he had ſome diſpoſitions to make; but would return in a ſhort time.

'Are you abſolutely certain of this man's fidelity?' ſaid the ſiſter, as ſoon as he left the room.

'As much as of any man alive,' ſaid I.

'That may be,' ſaid the ſiſter with a profound ſigh; 'but no man alive is to be truſted.'

I recollected what the Genevois had told me, that this lady had in her youth been deceived by a man; and I had perceived that a long courſe of intervening years had not pluckt the rooted ſorrow from her breaſt.

'Do you not perceive, my dear ſiſter,' ſaid our landlord, 'that the time for diſtruſt is paſt; we are in the man's power; the leaſt appearance of diſtruſt now would only irritate.'

St. Jean returned. We were ſurpriſed to ſee him accompanied by the

footman and the two maids, the only ſervants belonging to the houſe. We were alarmed when he deſired that they ſhould be ſhut up in a room, and the key delivered to him.

This extraordinary requeſt was immediately complied with. After which, St. Jean, ſhutting the door, addreſſed us as follows, in a low voice.

'You have acquainted me with the plan formed for the marchioneſs' eſcape previous to my unlucky arrival. I will now inform you of the meaſures I ſhall take for its being ſtill carried into execution. The orders I have received are general, and ſimply to arreſt a lady living with this gentleman:—little did I imagine that this lady, the daughter of my benefactor, was the perſon. I will run any riſk to ſecure her eſcape from the danger with which ſhe is threatened; but I hope it may be effected without much. I have informed the party under my command, that the lady we were in ſearch of is in this houſe; that it would be fooliſh to think of moving her until the morning. I have placed ſentinels before and behind the houſe. At one o'clock preciſely there will be a ſoldier at the back-door, whom I believe I might truſt; but it is unneceſſary, for I ſhall myſelf walk around the houſe at that hour, on the pretence of obſerving whether the ſentinels do their duty. I ſhall then bring the man at the back-door to the front of the houſe, and there amuſe him and his companion with repeated and minute orders, until the marchioneſs and her maid ſhall have full time to withdraw by the back door, and to get at a diſtance from the houſe, ſo as to arrive at the place where the perſon you mentioned attends to accompany them acroſs the Lake. On the morning,' continued St Jean, 'I ſhall be under the neceſſity of conducting this lady,' pointing to our landlord's ſiſter, 'to a ſmall town between this and Chambery, where the perſon who brought me the commiſſioner's orders waits my arrival. He will no doubt be out of humour when he ſees the miſtake; but he muſt impute it to the want of preciſion in the orders he gave me, and he muſt of courſe releaſe the lady directly.'

The ſiſter did not ſeem very fond of this part of St. Jean's plan; but when the brother declared his intention to accompany her, obſerving, at the ſame time, that it would afford her ſatisfaction the reſt of her life to reflect, that, by a ſmall piece of inconvenience, ſhe had been the means of ſaving a perſon ſhe eſteemed from very great diſtreſs, perhaps from death, ſhe agreed.

I could not help expreſſing a fear, however, leſt St. Jean ſhould be ſuſpected of having connived at my eſcape; 'for, after all,' ſaid I, 'the ſoldiers who are here will declare that there were *two* ladies.

'The ſoldiers, my dear madam,' ſaid St. Jean, 'can declare no ſuch matter; they did not know that there was ſo much as *one* lady here until I informed them, after I went laſt out of this room. That they may not be made acquainted that there are two is the reaſon of my having uſed the precaution of locking up the only perſons who can give them that information.'

We all admired the prudence and addreſs of St. Jean. After ſome conſultation, it was thought expedient to liberate the man ſervant, whoſe ſilence and diſcretion his maſter declared he could rely on; and who was highly uſeful, at the appointed hour, in conducting my maid and me to the place, where we found the punctual Genevois in waiting. This worthy man had arranged every thing to my wiſh; and he never quitted us, until he had ſeen us eſtabliſhed ſafely at Vevay.

I ſoon after had the pleaſure of hearing from him, that our hoſt and his ſiſter had both been ſet at liberty a ſhort time after the party had conducted them to the town from whence they ſet out; that St. Jean had ſhowed that he had adhered literally to his orders, and that no blame was attached to him. But I was informed, at the ſame time, of what gave me much

inquietude, though I had all along ſuſpected it in part, that the count was in Savoy; that the order for arreſting me originated in him; that he remained convinced that the information he had received was true; but that he had been perſuaded by St. Jean, that I muſt have left the houſe before his arrival with the party; that St. Jean had been ordered to Italy; and that the count continued his reſearches for me with redoubled aſſiduity.

All this intelligence my friend the Genevois had received from St. Jean, before he ſet out on his march. I ſhould have directly left Vevay, had I not expected every day to hear from my huſband, or had I known where I could be in more ſafety.

A ſhort time after this I was again on the point of falling into the power of my perſecutor. From that ſupreme miſery I was ſaved by the generous interpoſition and intrepidity of one who, for reaſons with which I am unacquainted, wiſhes not to be mentioned. When I ſhall know that thoſe reaſons no longer exiſt, I ſhall acquaint you with the particulars.

The behaviour of all the Engliſh with whom I have had any communication, ſince my arrival here, confirms the opinion I have long entertained of your nation: and one acquaintance in particular, which I have made in London, I ſhall ever conſider, my dear miſs Clifford, as one of the moſt happy incidents of my life.

EASTERN JESTS; *or the* BON-MOTS *of* UBBEED, *the Jeſter.*

Tranſlated by Jonathan Scott, Eſq.

UBBEED, the jeſter, as captain Scott conjectures, was probably the droll of ſome eaſtern prince. At what time he exiſted, the tranſlator is uncertain, as the manuſcript uſed by him wants the preface or introduction. But another writer obſerves, that the date of his exiſtence may be fixed with ſome degree of accuracy. One of his works, in the hands of that writer, contains a date, *anno Hegiræ* 677, i. e. *anno Domini* 1278. From this antiquity we may perhaps be induced to allow the claim of the Perſian Ubbeed to a multiplicity of jeſts and witticiſms, long aſcribed to Joe Miller, or ſome other parent of European origin. There is no doubt, that many hundreds of our familiar jeſts and ſtories might be traced to an oriental ſource, by exhibiting them in the original languages, from manuſcripts of indiſputable authority and antiquity. Perhaps our readers may recollect ſome of the following, in another ſhape.

IT is related, that three hundred captives were brought before a conqueror, who ordered them to be put to death. A youth among them exclaimed, 'Let us not, O ſultaun, die thirſty.' He commanded them water, and they all drank; when the youth exclaimed, 'O king, we are thy gueſts, and we know that thou reſpecteſt the rights of hoſpitality.' The king releaſed them immediately.—[To underſtand this, it is neceſſary to know, that in the uncorrupted times of the orientals, a drop of water, or any office of hoſpitality, ſhown to an enemy, was a ſignal of forgiveneſs. In hiſtory, we meet with frequent inſtances of the moſt revengeful being, ſurprized into clemency by ſuch ſtratagems as this anecdote relates. Poſſibly the priſoners were ſometimes inſtructed by the princes to practiſe it, in order to ſave the effuſion of blood.]

IT is related, that an oppreſſive prince, under whoſe tyranny his ſubjects had long groaned, ſuddenly altered his conduct, and became juſt and beneficent. A favourite, who had the liberty of ſaying what he pleaſed, one day enquired into the cauſe of this alteration in his conduct. The prince replied, 'I was one day hunting, when I beheld a dog gnawing ſavagely the leg of a fox. An attendant threw a ſtone at the fox, but it miſſed him, and broke the leg

of the dog. At that inſtant, a horſe kicked the attendant, and maimed him; when immediately the horſe's foot ſunk into a hole, and he was lamed. The ſight of ſuch retribution of injuries awakened me from the ſlumber of heedleſſneſs, and I became ſenſible, that tyranny could not long be borne in the world; that every foot muſt riſe againſt it, and every arm be uplifted to drive it from the earth.'

HASHIM, ſon of the caliph Abd al Malek, coming out of his palace, met a one-eyed perſon, whom he commanded to be ſeized and impriſoned. 'What is my fault?' ſaid the unhappy wretch. 'Thou art one-eyed,' exclaimed the tyrant, and meeting a one-eyed perſon is ominous of ill-luck.' 'Gracious heaven! (rejoined the man) if the having only one eye is unlucky, it can be only ſo to himſelf; but meeting a tyrant is an omen of ill to others. Perceiveſt thou not, that thy meeting me has done thee no harm, while my meeting thee has involved me in misfortune?' Haſhim was confounded, and releaſed the unfortunate man.

BYRAM Khan was one day at his dinner, when one of the attendants burſt into tears. Byram aſked the cauſe, when the youth ſaid, 'that the delicacies before him had reminded him of thoſe he had enjoyed in the houſe of his father, who was a reduced gentleman.' Byram replied, 'If thou haſt really been uſed to good living, tell me which is the niceſt part of a fowl?' 'The ſkin,' anſwered the youth. Byram promoted him in his houſehold. [The ſkin, with forced meat ſtuffed under it, is eſteemed a delicacy in the eaſt.]

Some days after this, another domeſtic, hoping to be noticed, while the Khan was eating, blubbered dreadfully. The ſame queſtion was aſked, and anſwer given. Byram, ſuſpecting a trick, ſaid, 'Tell me which is the niceſt part of a bullock?' 'The ſkin,' replied the impoſtor. Byram laughed, but made the fooliſh fellow a handſome preſent.

HATIFFEE, the author of the much admired poem of Leila and Mujjenou, was ſiſter's ſon to Jami, to whom, when the work was finiſhed, he carried it for peruſal, requeſting his prayers for its ſucceſs. Jami was delighted, and highly praiſed the performance. Hatiffee exclaimed, 'Would that I had written it ſooner, ſo that ere now my work might have been publicly known!' 'If all thou wanteſt is celebrity, ſaid Jami, 'let it be hung up in the great market-place of the city, that all may ſee it.' 'True, my lord,' ſaid Hatiffee, 'but how will they know the author?' Jami replied, 'Why, hang up thyſelf cloſe to the book, that all may be convinced who was the compoſer.'

A TAYLOR following the army, was wounded in the head by an arrow. When the ſurgeon ſaw the wound, he told his patient, that as the weapon had not touched his brain, there was no doubt of his recovery. The taylor ſaid, 'If I had poſſeſſed any brains, I ſhould not have been here.'

IN a ſeaſon of great drought, in Perſia, a ſchoolmaſter at the head of his pupils, marched out of Shirawz in proceſſion, to pray for rain; when a humorous fellow aſked where they were going? The tutor told him, and ſaid, 'He doubted not but God would liſten to the prayers of innocent children.' 'My friend,' ſaid the humouriſt, 'if that was the caſe, I fear there would be no ſchoolmaſters left alive!'

A VERY bad performer once, in a coffeehouſe, ſang repeatedly in a ſhocking tone, 'Let a lover do what he may, he is excuſeable.' The company were offended at his diſcord, but he would not deſiſt. At length, a young fellow threw a cup of ſherbet in his face, and the muſician being enraged, the humouriſt cried out, 'I am in love, I am in love, as all my friends here well know.' The muſician was forced to retire from the cutting laughter of the company.

A MAN married, and his wife when ſeen by him proved to be very ugly. A few days after the nuptials, ſhe ſaid

to him, 'My life, as you have numerous relations, I wiſh you would inform me before whom of them I may unveil.' 'My ſoul,' ſaid the man, 'if thou wilt but conceal thy face from me, I care not to whom thou ſhoweſt it.'

A PROFLIGATE fellow ſaid to a woman, "Let me kiſs thee, that I may know who kiſſeſt beſt, thou, or my wife.' 'Go, and aſk my huſband,' ſaid ſhe, 'for he can tell thee, as he has kiſſed both of us.'

AN aſtrologer was condemned to the gibbet, when ſome one aſked him, why he did not foreſee his fate, and avoid it. 'I ſaw clearly (ſaid he) that I was to be exalted, but I did not enquire of the ſtars how it was to be.'

A PROFLIGATE infidel had embraced the Muſſulman faith. When he was circumciſed, the divines told him, that he was now become as it were new born. About ſix months after his converſion, he was accuſed, by ſome zealous neighbours, of neglecting the rites of religion, and not ſaying his prayers. 'My dear friends,' ſaid he, 'I am but ſix months old, and did you ever hear of one at my age being able to pray?'

AT a banquet, when ſolving enigmas was one of the diverſions, Alexander ſaid to his courtiers, 'What is that which did not come laſt year, has not come this year, and will not come next year?' A diſtreſſed officer ſtarting up, ſaid, 'It muſt certainly be our arrears of pay.' The king was ſo diverted, that he commanded him to be paid up, and alſo encreaſed his ſalary.

A PREACHER in a moſque began the hiſtory of Noah, with this quotation from the Koran, 'I have called Noah;' but, forgetting the reſt of the verſe, repeated the ſame words over and over. At length, an Arab cried out, 'If Noah will not come, call ſomebody elſe.'

A RESPECTABLE perſonage has related, that when Nadir Shaw had conquered Hindooſtan, and poſſeſſed himſelf of Dhely, the unfortunate emperor, Mahummud Shaw, was confined to his haram in the citadel. While he and the nobles were anxiouſly waiting the deciſion of the conqueror reſpecting them, Nadir ſuddenly commanded them to his preſence; and ſeating Mahummud on the throne with himſelf, thus addreſſed Kummur ad Dien, the vizier of Hindooſtan: 'I have heard much of the muſical performers of this country; let ſome be admitted.' Noor Bhay, the moſt celebrated of her day for ſinging and dancing, was ſent for*. She perceived that Nadir looked joyous, and full of ſpirits, while Mahummud Shaw was dejected, and low. She ſang, with exquiſite feeling, the following verſe:

'At the ſorrows or joys of this world, be neither depreſſed, nor elated; for each alternately prevail.'

Mahummud was ſo affected, that he burſt into tears; at ſight of which the whole court ſighed, and Nadir held down his head, involved in thought, for a conſiderable time. After an awful pauſe, he recovered himſelf, and having ordered a lack of rupees to be given to Noor Bhay, took off his koollah, and preſenting it to Mahummud, ſaid, 'Will it be accepted?' Mahummud, pulling off his turban, replied, 'On condition that you take this in exchange.' Nadir placed the turban upon his own head, and ſaid, 'May the empire of Hindooſtan be, as formerly, auſpicious to my brother!' A general burſt of acclamation filled the aſſembly, and aſcended to the heavens.

* Numberleſs are the anecdotes of this lady's muſical powers, faſcination, prodigality, and ſtrange mixture of virtues and vices.

Intereſting PARTICULARS *reſpecting the immenſe* DEPREDATIONS *committed on the* RIVER THAMES.

[From Mr. Colquhoun's Treatiſe on River Police.]

MR. Colquhoun divides the various ſpecies of depredators on the river Thames into ten claſſes, under the following heads.

I. RIVER PIRACY.

THIS ſpecies of depredation was carried on by the moſt deſperate and depraved claſs of the fraternity of nautical vagabonds, aided by receivers, who kept old iron and junk ſhops, in places adjacent to the river, ever ready to depoſit and to conceal the nocturnal plunder of theſe hoſtile marauders, who were generally armed and equipped with boats, either kept or ſtolen for the particular object they had in view.

It was the practice of theſe free-booters, to ſelect dark nights for committing depredations: having previouſly reconnoitered the river during the day, for the purpoſe of marking the particular ſhips, veſſels and craft, moſt likely to afford a prolific harveſt, either from the nature of the merchandize, ſtores, or materials, which were acceſſible, or from the circumſtance of their being without the protection of a nightly watch.

In a part where there are ſeldom leſs than 1000 ſhips and veſſels, lading and diſcharging valuable merchandize, and from 200 to 500 craft, in which a part of this merchandize is depoſited in its tranſit to or from the veſſels lying in the pool, it is eaſy to conceive how daring and audacious theſe miſcreants would become, unreſtrained by any police, or hazard of apprehenſion; emboldened by the force of their gangs, and the total want of a river guard. Well authenticated inſtances have been adduced of their cutting bags of cotton, and other valuables, from the quarters of ſhips on their firſt arrival; and even of their weighing anchors, and getting clear off with theſe heavy materials, together with the cables and every portable article upon the deck of a ſhip. One inſtance in particular occurred a few years ago, where an American and a Guernſey ſhip were plundered in this manner, by the actual removal both of anchors and cables, ultimately in the view of the maſters of the veſſels, who were alarmed time enough to get upon deck, to learn the fact from the pirates themſelves; who, as they rowed off, told them that they had got their anchors and cable, at the ſame time wiſhing them a good morning.

They are no leſs adroit with reſpect to lighters having cargoes on board, wherever they are, either unprotected, or where they are able to bribe or overawe the watch. Their practice has been to cut lighters with valuable cargoes a-drift, and to follow them until the tide carries them to convenient ſituations to be pillaged, and then to remove as much of the cargo as their ſtrength, and the opportunities they poſſeſs of concealment will admit. By ſuch means have the ponderous and bulky articles of tallow and hemp been plundered to a conſiderable extent; while the tackle, materials and ſtores, of veſſels of all dimenſions, have ſuffered ſeverely. Not ſeldom alſo have the portable packages landed ſhips under diſcharge, as well as bales, boxes, and trunks of merchandize, in their tranſit to outward-bound veſſels, been the ſubject of ſimilar attacks.

Previous to the war, this claſs of audacious plunderers was very numerous. The impreſs-ſervice diminiſhed them conſiderably, but unleſs the vigour of the preſent river-police ſyſtem is continued, and improved, they will become extremely formidable on return of peace.

II. NIGHT PLUNDERERS.

THIS claſs is chiefly compoſed of

gangs of the moſt diſſolute of the watermen, who prefer idleneſs to labour, and indulge in every kind of low extravagance. They are in general exceedingly depraved and audacious, and are all in connection with different receivers, ſome of whom are opulent. Being alſo in the practice of aſſociating with the ſtationary watchmen upon the lighters, and of ſeducing them over to their views, they have had abundant ſcope for carrying on their nefarious deſigns. Their depredations are chiefly confined to unprotected lighters, which are generally pointed out to them by watchmen, who are aſſociates in the ſame criminal purſuits, and ſhare in the booty. On diſcovering by this means where plunder is to be obtained, their practice has been to provide themſelves with a lugboat, ſeized on for the purpoſe, to proceed to theſe unprotected lighters at midnight; and to remove ſuch parts of their cargoes as are acceſſible and portable: This they convey immediately to the place ſettled by the receiver, or criminal purchaſer, and there depoſit the ſpoil. One inſtance of this kind occurred in January 1799; when a gang of theſe miſcreants were detected in the act of lading a lugboat with hemp, from a lighter near St. Catherine's. The hemp was ſecured, and one of the culprits at the ſame time apprehended by the Marine Police Surveyors; this man, becoming afterward an evidence for the crown, developed a ſcene of iniquity which, from its nature and extent, attracted particular notice; eſpecially as the meaſures which theſe adepts in this ſpecies of river plunder reſorted to, appeared not to have been before enrolled in the catalogue of devices practiced by ſuch criminals. It turned out on a full inveſtigation, that five boat loads of hemp, averaging about *fifteen hundred weight each*, had been ſtolen in the courſe of a few weeks, and conveyed through London-bridge to Ranelagh creek; two of which were ſold to a twine ſpinner in that neighbourhood. Three of the five boat loads, were carted down in the daytime openly to the warehouſe of a receiver in the city; while the other two were conveyed up to a wharf, near the premiſes of the ſame receiver, and delivered by the thieves themſelves, with every appearance of its being a fair tranſaction, and without any ſuſpicion being excited to the contrary; although the goods were actually ſtolen the night before.

The mode, however, which is practiſed in conveying theſe articles, differs according to the nature of the goods which are ſtolen. While in ſome caſes delinquents are leſs liable to detection, from the great extent of the metropolis, in removing their plunder to the repoſitories of the receiver in open day; ſo in others, where articles are ſubject to ſeizure by officers of the revenue, a nocturnal expedition is planned. The fraudulent purchaſer is apprized of the deſign. He remains up during the night, with open doors, ready to receive his aſſociates in criminalty. The watchmen in the tract through which he is to paſs, being generally his neighbours, or perhaps under his immediate influence and controul, are ſeduced by a ſmall gratuity to allow the ſmuggling tranſaction to paſs unnoticed, and the plunder is, by this means, ſecured in its tranſit, and is ſpeedily out of the reach of danger.

In the month of October 1798, a lighter was robbed of five caſks of American aſhes, of the value of 50l and upward, which were carried at midnight in bags to the houſe of an opulent receiver, who ſat up two different nights to receive the booty. He renumerated the thieves, by paying them about a quarter of the value, beſide regaling them with a ſupper and liquor. The watchman received half a crown for his civility in taking no notice of the tranſaction.

In addition, however, to the plunder of the lighters, there has for a conſiderable time exiſted a moſt extenſive and alarming ſyſtem of depredation upon the cargoes of outward-

bound ſhips, in various ways, by this claſs of river thieves. Here the amount of the plunder is by no means the moſt ſerious evil; for in addition to the loſs of property, which the ſhipmaſters are always obliged to make good, they frequently at the ſame time have an undeſerved ſtigma fixed upon their characters, productive of conſequences the moſt calamitous to themſelves and families, as they are unjuſtly diveſted of the truſt repoſed in them, and thereby deprived of the very means of ſubſiſtence.

Not long ſince, a boat with two trunks of printed muſlins of conſiderable value, was overtaken and ſeized about midnight, together with two of theſe nightly plunderers, by the marine police ſurveyors. On examination before the magiſtrates, it appeared, that one of the culprits had entered as a mariner for the voyage on board the veſſel, merely for the purpoſe of affording him the means of plundering the cargo while in the progreſs of ſlowage. With this evil intention in his mind, he placed the two trunks in queſtion in an acceſſible ſituation, cloſe to the foreſcuttle, the key of which (for it was always locked in the night) he took on ſhore during the day to the receiver, who had agreed to purchaſe the booty when procured. The receiver got a ſimilar key made; the original being returned to the place where it uſually hung in the binacle, early in the afternoon, to prevent ſuſpicion. A little before midnight, the two thieves went on board, opened the ſcuttle-hatch, with the key which the receiver had procured to be made, and the two trunks being placed in a ſituation to be handed up at once, they were removed into the boat without diſcovery; and the property would probably have never been heard of, had there not at the time been a vigilant guard upon the river.

One of the priſoners made a candid confeſſion, and ſtated various other robberies which had been committed by ſimilar devices. In the courſe of his examination, he mentioned a particular ſhip, from which he and others had taken property to a conſiderable amount. A gentleman preſent at the time, immediately mentioned that he perfectly recollected the circumſtance, and the unhappy conſequences attending the robbery; for the unfortunate maſter, who now appeared to have been perfectly innocent, loſt both his ſituation and his character.

III. NIGHT PLUNDERERS, DENOMINATED LIGHT HORSEMEN.

AMONG the various claſſes of depredators in the Weſt India trade in the port of London, thoſe denominated *Light Horſemen*, ſeem to have been by far the moſt pernicious, inaſmuch as the pillage they obtained, by the variety of their artful practices, was generally extenſive and valuable.

The receivers who reſide in the vicinity of the river, on both ſides, were the chief leaders in this peculiar ſyſtem of plunder; and it was always carried on by the connivance of the mate and revenue officers, in conſequence a preconcerted plan, and agreement to pay them a certain ſum of money, for the liberty of opening and removing from ſuch caſks and packages, as were acceſſible, as much ſugar, coffee, and other articles, as could be conveyed away in four or five hours during the dead of the night. For ſuch a licence to plunder, from twenty to thirty guineas *per* night, were uſually paid to the mate and revenue officers, who generally went to bed, while the miſchief was going forward, that they might not ſee it.

Theſe infamous proceedings were carried on according to a regular ſyſtem.—The gangs denominated *Light horſemen*, were generally compoſed of one or more receivers, together with coopers, watermen, and lumpers, who were all neceſſary in their different occupations, to the accompliſhment of theſe iniquitous deſigns. They went on board completely prepared with iron crows, adzes, and other utenſils, to open and again head-up the caſks,

with ſhovels to take out the ſugar, and a number of bags made to contain 100lb. each. Theſe bags were denominated *black ſtrap*; having been previouſly dyed black, to prevent their being ſeen in the night, when ſtowed in the bottom of a wherry.

The different members of the gang had each a peculiar province aſſigned. The receivers generally furniſhed the money neceſſary to bribe the officers and mate in the firſt inſtance, and alſo provided the *black ſtrap*. The watermen procured as many boats as were wanted. The lumpers unſtowed the caſks in the hold. The coopers took out the heads, and all hands afterward aſſiſted in filling the bags, diſpatching one boat after another to an appointed place, and making the beſt uſe of the infamous licence they had purchaſed, in removing as large a quantity of property as could be carried off by the utmoſt exertions of exceſſive labour; which ſeldom amounted to leſs than the value of from 150l to 200l a night. It has been ſtated upon oath, in the courſe of judicial proceedings, that in the progreſs of the delivery of a ſhip, from ten to fifteen tons of ſugar have been removed by theſe nocturnal expeditions, excluſive of what was obtained by the lumpers during the day, which was always exceſſive and uncontrolled wherever night plunder had taken place. This indulgence was generally inſiſted on and granted to lumpers, to prevent their making diſcoveries of what they called, the *drum hogſheads*, which they found in the hold on going to work in the morning; by which is underſtood, hogſheads from which one-ſixth or one-fourth of the contents had been taken out the night preceding.

It was aſcertained by evidence at the Old Bailey and the aſſizes, that from three ſhips diſcharged in 1797, a quantity of ſugars, equal to the uſual weight of *thirty hogſheads*, was thus removed in the night, beſide exceſſive daily pillage; by the whole of which a loſs was ſuſtained of nearly three thouſand pounds to the planters and the revenue.

By ſuch iniquitous practices one ſugar-houſe, near the ſcene of action, was wholly ſupplied, and another in part. The proprietors were ſaid to be the chief leaders of the gangs, and it was through the medium of revenue officers, with whom they had been long in habits of criminal intimacy, that mates, not formerly initiated in this ſpecies of villainy, were ſeduced.

The dreadful ſyſtem of nightly robbery was not confined to ſugar alone. Wherever coffee made a part of the cargo, the plunder of that article, from its being more acceſſible, was always enormous. Rum was alſo pillaged in conſiderable quantities. This was obtained by means of a regular ſyſtem, immediately applicable to the nature of the article. Skins and large bladders, with wooden nozzles, were ſecretly conveyed on board. A bribe was given, as in the caſe of ſugar and coffee, to the mate and revenue officers for a licence to draw off a certain quantity from each caſk, for which purpoſe a pump, uſually denominated a *jigger*, was previouſly provided, and alſo *tin tubes* calculated to render the booty acceſſible in every ſituation. By ſuch devices the ſkins and bladders were filled, and large quantities removed to the houſes of the receivers during the night. All the ſhips thus circumſtanced, were denominated *game ſhips*—It is not poſſible to aſcertain what proportion, in a fleet of 370 or 400 ſail might be in this unfortunate predicament.—The information of perſons who had acceſs to know much of what was going forward, ſtate it at *one-fourth*; while others do not ſuppoſe that this ſpecies of ſyſtematic depredation could extend to more than *one-fifth*. Certain however it is, that the plunder through this medium was exceſſive, and went to an extent in ſugar, coffee, rum, pimento, ginger, and other articles, which exceeds all credibility.

IV. Heavy-Horsemen, or Day Plunderers.

Under the deſcription of *heavy horſe*, is comprized that claſs of labourers called *lumpers*, who are chiefly employed in the lading and diſcharging of ſhips and veſſels in the river Thames.—They conſiſt of a body of about ſeven hundred men, who, from long habit, have acquired both a knowledge of the means of committing depredations on commercial property, and the inclination, wherever opportunities offer, of reducing it to practice.—To this phalanx of delinquents may be added about ſeven hundred more, who are alſo occaſionally employed in the ſame line, when the port is crowded with ſhips, and are generally well diſpoſed to follow the example of the more regular lumpers in acts of pillage and depredation; though they have ſeldom ſhared to the ſame extent in the plunder which has been obtained. Thoſe who became the greateſt adepts in the art of ſpoliation, and reſorted to peculiar devices for the purpoſe of extending their reſource for booty, were diſtinguiſhed from the general maſs, by the appellation of *heavy horſe*. Theſe never failed to provide themſelves with habiliments, ſuited to the purpoſe of ſecreting and removing whatever they could pilfer and ſteal of the ſhip's cargo during the diſcharge. Many of them were provided with an under dreſs, denominated a *Jemmey*, with pockets before and behind: alſo with long narrow bags or pouches, which, when filled, were laſhed to their legs and thighs, and concealed under wide trowſers. By theſe means they were enabled to carry off ſugars, coffee, cocoa, ginger, pimento, and every other article which could be obtained by pillage, in conſiderable quantities. And as the miſtaken parſimony of ſhip owners and ſhip maſters, in not victualling theſe lumpers on board, furniſhed them with an excuſe to go on ſhore, in many inſtances, three times a day, they generally endeavoured to be completely laden each time; more eſpecially in caſes where night plunder took place, for then (as has already been obſerved) they had an unreſtrained licence to plunder *ad libitum*; and under ſuch circumſtances, in the cant language of theſe miſcreants, the ſhip was denominated *Game*; and the contracting lumper had their labour without pay, by which means he pocketed the whole of the money received for delivering the cargo. Indeed, it has been clearly eſtabliſhed by the teſtimony of not a few of the parties themſelves, that when ſhips were known (from the character of the mate and officers, a fact eaſily aſcertained by their connexion and intercourſe with receivers) to be *game*, intereſt was made with the contracting lumper to be admitted to work on board without any pay, truſting to the chance of plunder for renumeration; which often enabled the criminal labourers to divide from one to three guineas a-piece every night; while the claſs of irregular lumpers, who were not in the ſame confederacy, might ſhare about half as much. In ſuch caſes, the evil example which univerſally prevailed, contaminated the whole maſs, and coopers, revenue officers, and the ſhip's crew, all participated in the ſpoil, while the injured proprietors were all the while unconſcious of the loſſes they ſuffered.

Volumes of evidence, upon oath, could be adduced of the ſhocking lengths to which this pillage extended, and the wide range it embraced; but as the detail would be tedious, it may be only neceſſary to mention, that it has been aſcertained, by the voluntary confeſſion of one of the principal leaders, that out of ten ſhips diſcharged in the river Thames, in the autumn of 1797, the ſugar alone ſtolen by a particular gang, although ſold near fifty *per cent.* under its real value, produced no leſs than *three thouſand, nine hundred and ſeventy-two pounds ſterling!*

J. P. Malcolm. del.

J. Eastgate sculp.

Osmaston Hall, Derbyshire.

The plunder thus obtained was not, like the nightly depredations, confined to a particular claſs of ſhips. It extended in a greater or leſs degree to every ſhip, without exception, from the Weſt Indies. Where extreme vigilance was exerciſed by the ſhipmaſter or mate, the loſs of courſe was greatly diminiſhed. Where no extraordinary attention prevailed, which was generally the caſe with the major part of the ſhips, the pillage was al ways *conſiderable*, while in the *game-ſhips* it was *exceſſive*. This ſtate of the caſe does not reſt on vague information. It is confirmed by the evidence of thoſe who were in a ſituation, for a great length of time, to witneſs the whole of the iniquitous practices which prevailed in the diſcharge of the fleets from the Weſt-Indies.

The lumpers, however, do not appear to be the only claſs of delinquents, who have profited by the ſyſtem of depredations which has been explained, ſince no inconſiderable portion of the pillage fell to the ſhare of

V. JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

THE labour of this claſs of mechanics being neceſſary to repair caſks and packages, which have ſuffered injury in the ſtowage; about four hundred are ſuppoſed to be employed in different veſſels under diſcharge, when the port is crowded. A large proportion of theſe men were accuſtomed to convey on ſhore conſiderable quantities of ſugar, coffee, and other articles, on leaving Weſt Indies ſhips after they quitted work in the evening; and they have been even known to break hogſheads wilfully to obtain plunder, when it was not acceſſible from the general bad condition of the cargo. It has alſo been underſtood, that they were even permitted to take greater liberties than the lumpers, and to pillage larger quantities, as they were ſeldom challenged or reſtrained, while on ſome occaſions it was cuſtomary to check the rapacity of the lumpers.

The remainder of this curious article will appear in our next.

Account of OSMASTON HALL: *With a beautiful Perſpective View.*

OSMASTON Hall, the reſidence of ſir Robert Wilmot, bart. ſtands on a flat piece of ground near Derby, not far from the road from thence to London. It conſiſts of three ſtories of nine windows each, with a handſome baluſtrade and vaſes; two elegant wings complete the front, in each of which are Venetian windows. The tops are baluſtraded, with vaſes at the corners. The whole makes a magnificent view from the road, which is flanked with ſeats quite to Cavendiſh-bridge. The neighbourhood of Derby is extremely pleaſant, and particularly ſo here; the road is level, and very good ſoon after you leave Oſmaſton. Lord Harrington's venerable old ſeat preſents itſelf through an avenue of majeſtic trees, and a little further Shardlow, the ſeat of Hugh Bateman, eſq. together with the buſy ſcene of the navigation at Cavendiſh bridge. The bridge is itſelf a ſtriking object, very lofty, and well calculated to withſtand the torrents that ruſh at times through its arches. The toll is ſtill continued here, though the bridge has been open ſome years. The Trent divides the country here from Leiceſterſhire; and from the bridge a very pleaſing ſcene preſents itſelf. In front, are boats under ſail, ſome loading and unloading, others building; further on, a fine piece of meadow, the Trent winding through it till your eye is conducted to diſtant ſpires and hills, with the ſun glancing on the ſail of a boat apparently making its way through the earth. The great utility of navigation has occaſioned a variety of works of this kind in the county of Leiceſter and Derby; beſide thoſe already completed, one of ten miles in length, is carrying on from Loughborough to Coleorton, to leſſen if poſſible the great advance of the price of coals occaſioned by land carriage.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, May.

D.	H.	Baro.	Out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
1	7	30,15	52	54	58	h	SSW 1	. chiefly cloudy
	2	30,16	57	56	57	4	S 1	. more cloudy eve
2	7	30,17	54,5	56,5	56	5	S 1	. fine
	2	30,15	63	64	45	3	S 1	. cloudleſs hazy night
3	7	30,20	52	56	65	3	SE 1	ſlight fog
	2	30,16	67	61	56	3	E 1	. cloudleſs hazy night.
4	7	30,16	54,5	60	57	1	E 1	[a thunder ſtorm at Windſor]
	2	30,10	73	65,5	49	3	W 1	. ſhower at night
5	7	30,22	60	62	59	3	N 0	
	2	30,17	73,5	67	52	2	ENE 1	. lightning in the SW at eve and night
6	7	30,08	55	60,5	55	2	NNE 1	
	2	30,04	73	66	49	0	ESE 2	
7	7	30,02	54	60	51	1	NNE 1	
	2	29,98	71	65	43	2	SE 1	. cloudy. gentle rain and thunder. fine
8	7	29,97	58	62	49	3	ESE 1	hazy. more cloudy. fine
	2	29,96	74	66	46	1	ESE 2	
9	7	29,95	58,5	61,5	49	1	E 1	
F	2	29,95	74	66,5	45	1	E 1	. cloudy night: little rain
10	7	29,91	52,5	61	51	h	NNE 1	rain at times
	2	29,88	57	62	56	5	ENE 1	little wet at times. rainy night: fair
11	7	29,88	51,5	59,5	53	4	ENE 1	. fine
	2	29,88	59	60	48	2	E 2	. clear night
12	7	29,88	49	55,5	53	2	NE 1	
	2	29,88	50,5	57,5	44	1	E 2	. cloudy night
13	7	29,88	48,5	55,5	51	5	NE 1	. fine
	2	29,88	58,5	57,5	49	3	ENE 1	hazy. clear night: cloudy
14	7	29,97	47	53,5	49	5	NE 1	. fine
	2	30,01	59	56	46	3	E 2	. clear night: cloudy
15	7	30,10	47	53	48	5	NNE 1	. leſs cloudy
	2	30,06	56,5	55	45	3	N 0	hazy. wind S: little rain
16	7	29,84	51	55	52	5	S 1	little rain at times: rain
	2	29,69	55	56	58	5	S 1	rain. more wind and chiefly fine
17	7	29,05	53	56	58	5	SSW 3	. chiefly gentle rain
	2	28,98	55	57	59	5	WSW 3	chiefly rain: fine
18	7	29,45	49,5	55	54	3	W 3	hazy. ſhowery
	2	29,62	57,5	57,5	52	3	W 3	hazy. ſhowery. leſs wind
19	7	29,77	52	55	54	5	WSW 2	. little wet but leſs cloudy
	2	29,83	61	58	51	4	SSW 1	. rain at times. rainy night
20	7	29,74	56	58	60	6	S 2	drizzling. chiefly gentle rain
	2	29,72	59,5	60	61	5	SSW 2	gentle rain. fine. cloudy: clear
21	7	29,89	52	57,5	57	1	S 1	hazy. ſhower. more wind
	2	29,91	60	58	50	2	S 3	. leſs wind. cloudy night
22	7	29,92	52	56,5	56	2	S 1	. little rain. fine
	2	29,89	60	59	48	2	SSW 2	. clear night
23	7	29,76	55	57,5	56	4	SSE 1	. more cloudy and little wet at times
N	2	29,66	62,5	60	54	5	SSE 1	little rain. fine. clear night
24	7	29,74	55	58	54	4	S 1	. fine and more wind
	2	29,86	62	60	50	2	SSW 3	. leſs wind. more cloudy night
25	7	30,03	53,5	58,5	54	5	S 1	. chiefly gentle rain: fair
	2	30,13	59,5	61,5	52	5	SW 1	. fine
26	7	30,32	52	53	53	1	WSW 1	hazy
	2	30,32	65	60	45	1	SSW 1	
27	7	30,25	57	59	50	3	SSW 1	. chiefly cloudy
	2	30,24	63	62	52	4	SW 1	. little rain at night
28	7	30,31	55	60	50	1	NNW 1	hazy
	2	30,34	67	62	45	3	N 1	. more cloudy eve
29	7	30,37	54,5	58,5	50	h	E 1	not cloudy
	2	30,29	66	61	43	2	E 1	very hazy upward. brighter night
30	7	30,16	53	58,5	49	5	S 1	. little rain. leſs cloudy: cloudy
	2	30,11	61,5	61,5	49	5	WSW 1	. rain. fine but very hazy: rain
31	7	29,89	51,5	57	55	6	SW 1	much rain: fine. ſhowery
	2	29,69	59,5	60,5	57	3	NNW 2	. ſhowery

REMARKS *on the State of the* AIR, VEGETATION, *&c. in* May.

1. NARCISSUS in flower.—2. Apple-trees begin to bloſſom, and vines to foliate.—4. Lilac and horſe-cheſtnut in bloſſom.—7. Lily of the valley in flower; laburnum begins to bloſſom.—10. Mountain ranunculus in flower; mulberry-tree begins to foliate.—12. Hawthorn in bloſſom.—21. Peony in flower.—27. Roſe de meux in flower.—From the 2d to the 9th the weather was warm and ſeaſonable; the thermometer on the two latter days at 74, but on the 10th no higher than 57, and it continued low, in general, to the end of the month: the mean heat of the whole month was 57,4; but if the above eight days are omitted only 53,7.

Rain 1 inch 17 hundredths.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* DISEASES *in* May.

THE diſeaſes of this month have been thoſe belonging more to autumn than to ſummer. *Diarrhœa* and *cholera morbus* were very frequent, and rather ſevere; evidently the conſequence of great coldneſs and moiſture ſucceeding to a few days of warm weather: gentle purgatives, with the uſe of calomel in a few inſtances, removed theſe complaints. Rheumatiſm was likewiſe very common; and it became almoſt neceſſary to reſume the dreſs of winter, to prevent this and the diſeaſes before mentioned. Pulmonic complaints were much milder; and the mortality from this cauſe, of courſe, proportionally ſmall. If the bills of mortality are to be depended on, more than one fourth part of the deaths are occaſioned by conſumption; and if aſthma and other diſeaſes of the lungs are added, a third part of the whole mortality may be ſaid to ariſe from pulmonic complaints. Meaſles was not only leſs frequent but milder; and ſmallpox was attended with a moderate mortality. A very conſiderable inoculation for the *cowpox* has taken place; and ſhould it continue to merit the commendations hitherto beſtowed upon it, the practice of it will prove, in the courſe of a few years, the means of obliterating from our bills the name of *ſmallpox*, a diſeaſe which has been conſidered as the ſcourge of the human race. The burials, from the 29th of April to the 3d of June, were 1742.

GENIUS NOT INDEPENDENT ON EDUCATION.

I WISH I could aſſent to an opinion entertained by ſome of my friends, that 'genius will *always* emerge.' It would be much more pleaſing to me to adopt this idea, than to have to regret with the poet, that

'Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen,
And waſte its ſweetneſs on the deſert air.'

But I muſt confeſs that, from all I have obſerved, I am led to conclude, that the poet is here a philoſopher, and that the philoſophers who differ from him are poets. I readily own that genius will ſurmount great diſadvantages; but beyond this I cannot go, becauſe I know that all human power is limited. There is a degree of preſſure, under which the ſublimeſt genius muſt ſink, unleſs its elaſticity were infinite.

Perhaps it is a little hyperbolical, to ſpeak of a Newton remaining unknown, although, as I ſhall ſhow by and by, I am not the firſt who have ventured on ſuch an expreſſion; but, if I ſhould admit, that ſuch a man, who will not often occur in the courſe of centuries, would always be able to raiſe himſelf into notice and diſtinction, it would ſtill be true of all the inferior claſſes of men of genius—of thouſands

who might be highly uſeful to ſociety, who might in various ways inſtruct and enlighten mankind—that the diſadvantages of their circumſtances ſtifling or miſdirecting their talents, would keep them in the ſituation of thoſe of whom the ſame poet ſays,

'Chill penury repreſs'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the ſoul.'

That ſuperior talents ſhould lie dormant, and thus *ſeem* to have been created in vain, may indeed appear an unaccountable fact, although it is analogous to what happens throughout all nature. I have no evidence to convince me, that at this moment one half of the *power* that exiſts in the univerſe, animate or inanimate, is called forth into exertion. What treaſures of mineral ſtores are buried in the bowels of the earth! How vaſt a quantity of marble remains unpoliſhed in the quarry! Of the matter of precious ſtones and diamonds, how ſmall a proportion has been brought forth from the region of darkneſs! how few, comparatively, have been enabled to reflect the ſolar light from their reſplendent ſides, or to exhibit their varied and brilliant colours, to beings capable of admiring their beauties!

Is there any country now in the world, that nouriſhes ſo many animals, or men, as it might do? I believe not. China has been ſaid to be over-peopled; but this is a vulgar error. The avaricious genius of the people makes them throng together into towns, and on the banks of rivers, in order to carry on trade: and their relaxed ſyſtem of morals renders the expoſition of children very common; but the interior parts of the country contain *immenſe deſerts*, where the traveller is eternally in danger of being devoured by tigers. We may therefore ſay with Dr. Young,

'A part how ſmall of the terraqueous globe
Is tenanted by man! the reſt a *waſte*,
Rocks, *deſerts*, frozen ſeas, and burning ſands!'

The ſame analogy holds in the vegetable kingdom. The amazing and continual waſte of *ſeeds*, which, placed in more favourable ſituations, would have produced uſeful and beautiful plants, and ſhrubs, and trees, has been remarked by many naturaliſts, and ſupplied matter of ſerious and profound ſpeculation to theſe excellent moraliſts, biſhop Butler and Dr. Price. A thriving *elm*, according to M. Dodart, produces upward of three hundred thouſand ſeeds annually. Of theſe there are not probably, on an average, above two or three that are placed in ſuch ſituations as to become trees. Other vegetables are ſtill more prolific; but their powers are exerted, *to appearance*, equally in vain. Put any ſpot of the earth into a new ſituation, and new productions will ſpontaneouſly ariſe, from ſeeds that have been entombed there for ages, and never would have ſprung up but for that circumſtance favourable to their production. Thus dry ground ſuddenly laid under water, produces aquatic plants, which were not ſown there; and there are many inſtances on record, where, after great fires that have burned the ſurface of the ground, peculiar plants have ſpontaneouſly ariſen, flouriſhed for one year, and never appeared more.

From plants we may riſe to inſects. If we ſpeak of the fate of their innumerable inviſible eggs, we ſhall diſcover the caſe to be exactly the ſame. The earth, ſays Mr. Chamberlayne, will be found full of an inconceivable number of vegetables and animals, already perfectly formed and deſigned in miniature, which only ſtay for certain favourable accidents to appear in full length.

Animals come next, and obſerve the ſame laws. Every one knows what myriads of future beings are precluded from exiſtence, when the roe of a fiſh is deſtroyed.—How many children periſh in the womb! What numbers at their birth and in early infancy! The proportion of mankind who arrive at the years of maturity is extremely ſmall.

Now *intellectual power*, and the de-

velopement of genius, are ſubject to the ſame laws. 'The natural improveableneſs of the human race,' ſays Dr. Price, 'has never taken its complete effect. The greateſt part of men have, from the beginning of the world, been in a ſtate of darkneſs and barbariſm.' And he adds, 'This loſs of the effect of human improveableneſs will appear equally remarkable, if we conſider the individuals of mankind. Thouſands of Boyles, Clarkes and Newtons, have probably been loſt to the world, and lived and died in meanneſs and ignorance, merely for want of being placed in favourable ſituations, and enjoying proper advantages.'

Dr. Price, adopting the idea of Butler, carries the analogy ſtill further, and makes uſe of this loſs of improveable beings, to juſtify his opinion of the final loſs and ruin of a great number of moral agents in a future world. But here, I own, I feel a ſtrong inclination to differ from him, and to hope that a diſtinction may be made. The forms of material nature may change, and the diſſolution of *organization* will be leſs alarming, if we recollect, that the ſame particles become, in general immediately, parts of ſome other living and ſentient being. Their condition, therefore, is probably on the whole improving. But amid theſe changes in material bodies, the indiviſible, immaterial, and indeſtructible *mind* remains unmoved and ſecure. Our author and Dr. Butler admit the diſtinction between mind and body, and therefore will not object to this mode of reaſoning. Now there is no proof that ever a *mind* was loſt—there is even no probability of it. But my opinion in this matter is built on firmer grounds than metaphyſical argument. I conſider the final felicity and perfection of moral agents, as a neceſſary reſult of the divine perfections. The almighty phyſician will find out a remedy for every one that is ſick. He will not cut off, but cure his patients. Men may be ſo infatuated as to wiſh to deſtroy themſelves, but they are the creatures of God, and he will not ſuffer his creatures to be deſtroyed, either by themſelves or any other. Infinite goodneſs muſt deſire the happineſs and perfection of *all* under its care. Infinite wiſdom knows the beſt means to bring it about:—and infinite power is able to put them in execution. Theſe are the great pillars on which this opinion muſt be built.

But to reſume our ſubject. The ſame waſte that we ſee in inanimate nature, alſo takes place in vegetable nature, among animals, and in intellectual nature. There is the ſame waſte and loſs of the ſeeds of genius, as there is of the ſeeds of plants, or the embryos of animals and men. And to prevent this waſte, as far as is practicable, to bring forth the latent powers of nature, and carry them on to perfection, now furniſhes, and will probably continue to furniſh, a ſource of pleaſing, and generous exertion, to benevolent minds in every period of exiſtence.

The powers of genius, deſtitute of favourable circumſtances and of education, either lie dormant for want of ſome object to call them forth, or are exerted on unworthy or extravagant objects, which render their efforts uſeleſs and ridiculous (of which I think I have obſerved ſeveral inſtances in the country); or, laſtly, they are often unfortunately directed to unlawful and pernicious objects, when they prove equally hoſtile to ſociety, and ruinous to their poſſeſſors.

Examples might eaſily be given to confirm theſe ideas. Educated among robbers, ſir Iſaac Newton would perhaps have done more miſchief in a ſhorter time than others, and probably have arrived ſooner at an ignominious death than his companions. For want of proper impreſſions of wiſdom and virtue in early life, ariſing from that moſt important, but moſt neglected part of education, which reſpects the culture of the heart, the genius of Crichton, was totally loſt to himſelf and to mankind. I cannot help conſidering this man as one of the moſt

accompliſhed that ever appeared on the earth. For he excelled other men as much in *all things*, as thoſe commonly called men of genius, do in one or two things. But it was of no conſequence or value to himſelf or to mankind. For, not to mention the exceſſive drinking, to which he was addicted, his life in his ſober hours was little different from that of a mountebank; and, having lived as a fool, he died as one too.—In the way to which early impreſſions had directed it, what availed the genius of M. Servin, whom his father brought to the duke of Sully, to make him an honeſt and virtuous man,' nature having made him complete in every thing elſe?

Thus genius requires education to excite its efforts, and to direct them to proper objects. If we ſpeak of the *moral*, which is the higheſt part of education, men of genius probably ſtand moſt in need of it. For our moral powers do not keep pace with natural endowments. Moral rules are a reſtraint on natural powers; and this reſtraint will be felt more oppreſſive, where the laſt power is ſtrong and luxuriant, than where it is ſcanty and feeble. The occurrences of common life make ordinary men tolerably virtuous. Such men quickly feel the difficulty of being vicious. But men of great abilities are not thus to be taught, for they ſurmount the difficulties, and continue their courſe. Wherever there is great power, there will be great temptation to abuſe it. Wherefore great genius is always dangerous, both to ſociety and itſelf, when it has not, by good educat on, been formed to habits of wiſdom and virtue.

In the opinions here delivered relative to human nature, I have endeavoured conſtantly to adhere to facts, which I have myſelf obſerved, or which ſtand upon authentic record in the hiſtory of mankind. For it is only thus, and not by indulging the imagination in forming theories, were they ever ſo ingenious, that the true knowledge of man is to be acquired. Now I believe there is no fact in nature, which, to an attentive obſerver, will contradict the ideas I have juſt delivered on the neceſſity of education to genius. But as all readers are not *obſervers*, nor *attentive*, I ſhall mention one or two things that occur to me, as objections which might be propoſed.

Dr. Young, one may remind me, has ſaid, that 'Genius need not go to ſchool.' It occurs in ſpeaking of the Florentine hiſtorian:

'Poor Machiavel, who labour'd hard his plan,
Forgot that genius need not go to ſchool,' &c.

Where the meaning is, that Machiavel, who wrote a moſt elaborate ſyſtem of iniquitous policy, might have ſaved himſelf the trouble; for dull men could not put his principles in practice, and men of genius did not need them, being already but too capable of vice, when they were inclined to it. This paſſage has no relation to the queſtion I am treating of.

Mr. Spence, in his parallel between Magliabecchi and Robert Hill, mentions, among other extraordinary acquiſitions of the latter, that he obtained a wonderful knowledge of the Latin language almoſt without any books, having only ſome *fragments* of a grammar. This indeed proves that genius, when excited, will overcome great difficulties; but ſtill an exciting power was wanted to produce theſe exertions; for if Mr. Hill had not lived among perſons who admired the language of the Romans, and reſpected thoſe who cultivated it, he never would have directed his thought to any ſuch ſtudy.

Of the celebrated Magliabecchi ſtrange things are aſſerted; but ſome I think too ſtrange to be exactly true. Thus it is ſaid, that, when quite a young boy, before he had learned to read or write, or knew any thing of letters, he uſed to delight in poring

upon the leaves of old books, which his matter uſed to wrap around things which he ſold. This, in the way it is told, ſeems to me equivalent to aſſerting, that Magliabecchi was divinely inſpired with the love of learning, and had an intuitive or inſtinctive diſcernment of the value of printed paper. In caſes of this kind I muſt refer to the old adage *Ignoti nulla cupido*. 'We cannot poſſibly have a deſire for what is totally unknown to us; and we may ſay with Dr. Johnſon, 'Seldom any ſplendid ſtory is *wholly* true.

We ſay of ſome men, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in different branches, that they were *ſelf-taught*. This means only *comparatively*. A variety of circumſtances, that occur in civilized ſociety, have combined to *excite* their attention to literature; and as many have concurred to *direct* them in the proceſs and object of their ſtudies. By *ſelf-taught* we only mean, that they have not gone through the formal diſcipline of academies and univerſities. They have then been educated, not by teachers, but by circumſtances; not in particular ſchools, but in the great ſchool of the world. And this kind of education, if one were ſure of its being properly applied, is of all the beſt and moſt effectual. For when knowledge is impoſed as a taſk, it is rarely regarded as a pleaſure, and therefore no great exertions are made to acquire it. The mind purſues nothing earneſtly, which it does not find happineſs in. Many univerſities are ſo ill diſciplined, that inſtead of ſeminaries of ſcience, they become ſchools of dullneſs and idleneſs. And even where this is not the caſe, there is always a danger, that, by immerſing a young man among books and learning, he may contract that nauſea and diſguſt at them, which attend the frequent repetition of any one thing whatever. He who reads becauſe he loves reading, not becauſe he is obliged to do it, who can go but occaſionally to his ſtudies, and has ſeveral little difficulties to encounter in his progreſs, is the man who is likely to do moſt in ſcience. Such a man goes to his books as a lover to his miſtreſs, after having braved the dangers of dark nights, watchful guardians, and creaking doors.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT *of the* BIRMANS—FOOD—CLIMATE—CHARACTER.

[From Symes' Account of an Embaſſy to Ava.]

THE government of Ava is extremely attentive to provide, in times of peace, for the contingencies of war; the royal magazines, I was told, could furniſh 20,000 firelocks, which, if they reſembled the ſpecimens I ſaw, cannot be very formidable; theſe have been imported, at different periods, into the country, by ſhips trading to Rangoon and other parts of the empire, and are either of French manufacture, or condemned muſkets from the Engliſh arſenals in India. The Birmans are very fond of their arms, of which they take great care; their gunſmiths, who are all natives of Caſſay, keep them in repair, but they are in general ſo bad as to be out of the power of art to render them ſerviceable. I ſaw a tolerably good fowling-piece, which they ſaid was entirely the work of a Caſſay artificer; this, however, was allowed to be an extraordinary effort of genius; the perſon who ſhowed it to me, preſented me at the ſame time, with a bamboo, which threw out a ſhort ſpear of iron, by means of a ſpring; it was executed by the maker of the gun, and ſeemed to be formed after a model of an Engliſh walking-ſtick that contained a concealed ſpike; the imitation evinced much ingenuity, although the workmanſhip was coarſe, and the iron badly poliſhed.

By far the moſt reſpectable part of

the Birman military force is their eſtabliſhment of war-boats. Every town of note, in the vicinity of the river, is obliged to furniſh a certain number of men, and one or more boats, in proportion to the magnitude of the place. I was informed that the king can command, at very ſhort notice, five hundred of theſe veſſels: they are conſtructed out of the ſolid trunk of the teak tree, which is excavated partly by fire, and partly by cutting; the largeſt are from eighty to one hundred feet long, but the breadth ſeldom exceeds eight feet, and even this ſpace is produced by artificially extending the ſides after the trunk has been hollowed. They carry from fifty to ſixty rowers, who uſe ſhort oars that work on a ſpindle; the prow is ſolid, and has a flat ſurface, on which, when they go to war, a piece of ordnance is mounted, a ſix, a nine, or even a twelve pounder; the gun carriage is ſecured by laſhings to ſtrong bolts on each ſide, and ſwivels are frequently fixed on the curvature of the ſtern.

The rowers are ſeverally provided with a ſword and a lance, which are placed by his ſide while he plies the oars. Beſide the boatmen, there are uſually thirty ſoldiers on board, who are armed with muſkets: thus prepared, they go in fleets to meet the foe, and, when in ſight, draw up in a line, preſenting their prows to the enemy. Their attack is extremely impetuous; they advance with great rapidity, and ſing a war-ſong, at once to encourage their people, daunt their adverſaries, and regulate the ſtrokes of their oars; they generally endeavour to grapple, and when that is effected, the action becomes very ſevere, as theſe people are endued with great courage, ſtrength, and activity. In times of peace they are fond of exerciſing in their boats, and I have often been entertained with the dexterity they diſplay in the management of them. The veſſels being low in the water, their greateſt danger is that of being run down by a larger boat ſtriking on their broadſide, a misfortune which the ſteerſman is taught to dread, and to avoid above all others. It is ſurpriſing to ſee the facility with which they ſteer, and elude each other in their mock combats. The rowers are alſo practiſed to row backward, and impel the veſſel with the ſtern foremoſt; this is the mode of retreat, by means of which the artillery ſtill bears upon their opponent. The largeſt of the war-boats do not draw more than three feet water. When a perſon of rank is on board, there is a ſort of moving tilt or canopy, for his particular accommodation, placed ſometimes in the centre, and ſometimes on the prow. The ſides of the boat are either gilt as far as the water's edge, or plain, according to the rank of the perſon it carries. Gilded boats are only permitted to princes of the blood, or to perſons holding the higheſt ſtations, ſuch as a Maywoon of a province, and a miniſter of ſtate.

It is by no means improbable that the uſe of gunpowder was well known in India before its effects were diſcovered in the weſt; yet there is not any reaſon to believe that the natives of Ava applied it to the purpoſe of muſketry, till Europeans inſtructed them in the art. According to Indian accounts, cannon were fabricated in the eaſt long before the era of European conqueſt; their artillery, however, was not capable of being tranſported with facility, or at all uſed in the field: they were made of iron bars beaten into a cylindrical form, rudely put together, but of great ſtrength and enormous weight, from which, when raiſed on a rampart or tower, they threw huge ſtones to annoy the enemy. The muſket was firſt introduced into the Pegue and Ava countries by the Portugueſe, and is an implement of war which the inhabitants unwiſely prefer to their own native weapons, the ſpear and ſabre; a partiality that is highly prejudicial to themſelves, for nothing can be leſs formidable than ſuch fire-arms as they poſſeſs, or have the means of procur-

ing. The proper indigenous weapons of the country are the ſpear, the javelin, which is thrown from the hand, the croſs-bow, and the ſabre; the latter is uſed by the Birmans not only as an implement of war, but is likewiſe applied to various purpoſes as an inſtrument of manual labour; with this the peaſant fells trees, ſhapes timbers, cuts bamboos, or defends himſelf againſt an enemy and wild beaſts; he never travels without it, and generally, when on a journey, carries a ſhield on his left arm: they encumber themſelves with leſs baggage than perhaps any other people; and are ſatisfied with a ſcanty portion of the hardeſt fare.

In their food the Birmans, compared with the Indians, are groſs and uncleanly. Although their religion forbids the ſlaughter of animals in general, yet they apply the interdiction only to thoſe that are domeſticated; all game is eagerly ſought after, and in many places it is publicly ſold; reptiles alſo, ſuch as lizards, guanas, and ſnakes, conſtitutes a part of the ſubſiſtence of the lower claſſes. During our voyage up the river, the boatmen, after we had brought to, uſed frequently to hunt for cameleons and lizards among the thickets. They are extremely fond of vegetables; at thoſe places where garden-greens were not to be procured, they gathered wild ſorrel, and ſometimes ſubſtituted the tender leaves of trees; theſe, boiled with rice, and moiſtened with a little oil, or ſeaſoned with gnapee, or pickled ſprat, compoſe a meal with which a Birman peaſant or boatman is ſatisfied; the higher ranks, however, live with more delicacy, although their fare is never very ſumptuous.

The climate of every part of the Birman empire, which I have viſited, bore teſtimony to its ſalubrity, by the beſt poſſible criterion, the appearance and vigour of the natives. The ſeaſons are regular, and the extremes of heat and cold are ſeldom experienced; at leaſt the duration of that intenſe heat, which immediately precedes the commencement of the rainy ſeaſon, is ſo ſhort, that it incommodes but for a very little time. During our reſidence in the country we loſt only one man by diſeaſe; and another met an accidental death; in wandering through the woods he became the prey of a tiger.

The Birmans are a lively, inquiſitive race, active, iraſcible, and impatient; the character of their Bengal neighbours is too well known, as the reverſe, to need any delineation; the unworthy paſſion of jealouſy, which prompts moſt nations of the eaſt to immure their women within the walls of an haram, and ſurround them with guards, ſeems to have ſcarcely any influence over the minds of this extraordinary and more liberal people. Birman wives and daughters are not concealed from the ſight of men, and are ſuffered to have as free intercourſe with each other as the rules of European ſociety admit; but in other reſpects women have juſt reaſon to complain of their treatment; they are conſidered as not belonging to the ſame ſcale of the creation as men, and even the law ſtamps a degrading diſtinction between the ſexes; the evidence of a woman is not received as of equal weight with that of a man, and a woman is not ſuffered to aſcend the ſteps of a court of juſtice, but is obliged to deliver her teſtimony on the outſide of the roof. The cuſtom of ſelling their women to ſtrangers, which has before been adverted to, is confined to the loweſt claſſes of ſociety, and is perhaps oftener the conſequence of heavy pecuniary embarraſſment, than an act of inclination; it is not, however, conſidered as ſhameful, nor is the female diſhonoured: partly perhaps from this cauſe, and partly from their habits of education, women ſurrender themſelves the victims of this barbarous cuſtom with apparent reſignation. It is alſo ſaid that they are very ſeldom unfaithful to their foreign maſters; indeed they are often eſſentially uſeful, particularly thoſe who trade, by keeping their accounts and

tranſacting their buſineſs: but when a man departs from the country, he is not ſuffered to carry his temporary wife along with him; on that point the law is exceedingly rigorous: every ſhip, before ſhe receives her clearance, is diligently ſearched by the officers of the cuſtom-houſe: even if their vigilance were to be eluded, the woman would be quickly miſſed; and it would be ſoon diſcovered in what veſſel ſhe had gone, nor could that ſhip ever return to a Birman port but under penalty of confiſcation of the property, and the infliction of a heavy fine and impriſonment on the maſter: female children alſo, born of a Birman mother, are not ſuffered to be taken away. Men are permitted to emigrate; but they think that the expatriation of women would impoveriſh the ſtate, by diminiſhing the ſources of its population.

One vice is uſually the parent of another: the Birmans, being exempt from that of jealouſy, do not reſort to the diabolical practice of emaſculating male children, to educate them as ſpies over their women. Chaſtity, they know, is more ſafely guarded by principles of honour and attachment than by moats or caſtles. When Arracan was conquered by the Birmans, ſeveral eunuchs were made priſoners, belonging to the prince of the country, who had adopted that degenerate cuſtom of Mahomedan growth. Theſe people are maintained by the Birman monarch rather as memorals of his conqueſt, than for any ſervices they are required to perform. Infidelity is not a characteriſtic of Birman wives; in general they have too much employment to leave leiſure for the corruption of their minds. A woman of the higheſt rank ſeldom ſits in idleneſs at home; her female ſervants, like thoſe of Grecian dames of antiquity, ply 'the various labours of the loom:' while the miſtreſs ſuperintends and directs their induſtry. On the occaſion of a formal viſit to the mother of the preſent queen, we obſerved in one of the galleries of her palace, three or four looms at work, wrought by the damſels of her houſehold. Weaving is chiefly a female occupation. Moſt Birman families make all the cotton and ſilk cloth that is required for their domeſtic conſumption.

The Birmans, in ſome points of their diſpoſition, diſplay the ferocity of barbarians, and in others, all the humanity and tenderneſs of poliſhed life: they inflict the moſt ſavage vengeance on their enemies; as invaders, deſolation marks their track, for they ſpare neither ſex nor age; but at home they aſſume a different character; there they manifeſt benevolence, by extending aid to the infirm, the aged, and the ſick: filial piety is inculcated as a ſacred precept, and its duties are religiouſly obſerved. A common beggar is no where to be ſeen: every individual is certain of receiving ſuſtenance, which, if he cannot procure by his own labour, is provided for him by others.

BLACK STONES.

AT a ſmall diſtance from the church of Icolmkill, in Scotland, there is a place under which lays concealed the black ſtones, upon which the old Highland chieftains, when they made contracts and alliances, uſed to take the oath, which was conſidered as more ſacred than any other obligation, and could not be violated without the blackeſt infamy. Macdonald, lord of the iſles, delivered the rights of their lands to his vaſſals in the iſles and on the main land, with uplifted hands and bended knees on the black ſtones; and in this poſture, before many witneſſes, ſolemnly ſwore that he would never recall the rights he then granted. So ſacred was an oath ſworn upon theſe ſtones, that it became proverbial for a perſon who was certain of what he affirmed, to ſay that he could make oath of it upon the black ſtones.

VOYAGE IN SEARCH OF LA PEROUSE.

[Performed by Order of the Conſtituent Aſſembly, during the Years 1791, 1792, 1793 and 1794, and drawn up by M. Labillardiere, Correſpondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Member of the Society of Natural Hiſtory, and one of the Naturaliſts attached to the Expedition. Publiſhed in France, in two volumes Quarto, with a Folio Atlas of Plates.]

Having, in our 103*d and* 104*th Volumes, preſented our Readers with what was deemed curious or intereſting in the Voyage of* La Pérouſe, *we now come to follow the Track of thoſe who were ſent out in Search of that unfortunate Navigator. Much of the early Part of this new Voyage being over Parts already repeatedly and ſufficiently deſcribed, we ſhall for the preſent ſelect only ſuch Obſervations as are new, or ſuch Particulars as are intereſting from the Manner of relating them. In the ſubſequent Extracts much Information and Entertainment may be expected, and as we have experienced that the Plan is highly gratifying to our Readers, it is our Intention to give Plates of the moſt intereſting Subjects, as was done in the Caſe of* La Pérouſe, *accurately copied from the Originals.*

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Hiſtory of the Voyage—Departure from Breſt—Obſervations on Sea Sickneſs—Wines of Teneriffe—Peak of Teneriffe—Remarkable Phenomenon on the Coaſt of Upper Guinea—Depoſitions reſpecting the fate of La Pérouſe.

THE hiſtory of this voyage will be beſt underſtood by giving the author's account in his own words; in the

INTRODUCTION.

No intelligence had been received for three years reſpecting the ſhips Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe, commanded by M. de la Pérouſe, when, early in the year 1791, the Pariſian ſociety of natural hiſtory called the attention of the conſtituent aſſembly to the fate of that navigator, and his unfortunate companions.

The hope of recovering at leaſt ſome wreck of an expedition undertaken to promote the ſciences, induced the aſſembly to ſend two other ſhips to ſteer the ſame courſe which thoſe navigators muſt have purſued, after their departure from Botany Bay. Some of them, it was thought, might have eſcaped from the wreck, and might be confined in a deſert iſland, or thrown upon ſome coaſt inhabited by ſavages. Perhaps they might be dragging out life in a diſtant clime, with their longing eyes continually fixed upon the ſea, anxiouſly looking for that relief which they had a right to expect from their country.

On the 9th of February 1791, the following decree was paſſed upon this ſubject:

'The national aſſembly having heard the report of its joint committees of agriculture, commerce, and the marine decrees,

'That the king be petitioned to iſſue orders to all the ambaſſadors, reſidents, conſuls, and agents of the nation, to apply, in the name of humanity, and of the arts and ſciences, to the different ſovereigns at whoſe courts they reſide, requeſting them to charge all their navigators and agents whatſoever, and in what places ſoever, but particularly in the moſt ſouthern parts of the South Sea, to ſearch diligently for the two French frigates, the Bouſſole and the Aſtrolabe, commanded by M. de la Pérouſe, as alſo for their ſhips' companies, and to make every inquiry which has a tendency to aſcertain their exiſtence or their ſhipwreck; in order that, if M.

de la Pérouſe and his companions ſhould be found or met with, in any place whatſoever, they may give them every aſſiſtance, and procure them all the means neceſſary for their return into their own country, and for bringing with them all the property of which they may be poſſeſſed; and the national aſſembly engages to indemnify, and even to recompence, in proportion to the importance of the ſervice, any perſon or perſons who ſhall give aſſiſtance to thoſe navigators ſhall procure intelligence concerning them, or ſhall be inſtrumental in reſtoring to France any papers or effects whatſoever, which may belong, or may have belonged, to their expedition:

'Decrees, farther, that the king be petitioned to give orders for the fitting out of one or more ſhips, having on board men of ſcience, naturaliſts, and draughtſmen, and to charge the commanders of the expedition with the two-fold miſſion of ſearching for M. de la Pérouſe, agreeable to the documents, inſtructions, and orders which ſhall be delivered to them, and of making inquiries relative to the ſciences and to commerce, taking every meaſure to render this expedition uſeful and advantageous to navigation, geography, commerce, and the arts and ſciences, independently of their ſearch for M. de la Pérouſe, and even after having found him, or obtained intelligence concerning him.'

Compared with the original, by us the preſident and ſecretaries of the national aſſembly, at Paris, this 24th day of February 1791.

(Signed) DUPORT, Preſident.
LIORE, } Secretaries.
BOUSSION, }

From my earlieſt years, I had devoted myſelf to the ſcience of natural hiſtory; and, being perſuaded, that it is in the great book of Nature, that a juſt idea of her phenomena, when I had finiſhed my medical courſe, I took a journey into England, which was immediately followed by another into the Alps, where the different temperatures of a mountainous region preſent us with a prodigious variety of objects.

I next viſited a part of Aſia Minor, where I reſided two years, in order that I might examine thoſe plants, of which the Greek and Arabian phyſicians have left us very imperfect deſcriptions; and I had the ſatisfaction of bringing from that country very important collections.

Soon after my return from this laſt tour, the national aſſembly decreed the equipment of two ſhips, in order to attempt to recover at leaſt a part of the wreck of the ſhips commanded by La Pérouſe.

It was an honourable diſtinction to be of the number of thoſe, whoſe duty it was to make every poſſible ſearch, which could contribute to reſtore to their country, men who had rendered her ſuch ſervices.

That voyage was, in other reſpects, very tempting to a naturaliſt. Countries newly diſcovered might be expected to increaſe our knowledge with new productions, which might contribute to the advancement of the arts and ſciences.

My paſſion for voyages had hitherto increaſed, and three months ſpent in navigating the Mediterranean, when I went to Aſia Minor, had given me ſome experience of a long voyage. Hence I ſeized with avidity this opportunity of traverſing the South Seas.

If the gratification of this paſſion for ſtudy coſt us trouble, the varied products of a newly diſcovered region amply compenſate us for all the ſufferings unavoidable in long voyages.

I was appointed by the government to make, in the capacity of naturaliſt, the voyage of which I am about to give an account.

My journal, which was kept with care during the whole courſe of the voyage, contained many nautical obſervations; but I ought to obſerve, that that part of my work would have been very incomplete, without the auxiliary labour beſtowed upon it by

citizen Legrand, one of the beſt officers of our expedition

I have endeavoured to report, in the moſt exact manner, the facts which I witneſſed during this painful voyage, acroſs ſeas abounding with rocks, and among ſavages, againſt whom it was neceſſary to exert continual vigilance.

General Dentrecaſteaux received the command of the expedition. That officer requeſted from the government two ſhips of about five hundred tons burden. Their bottoms were ſheathed with wood, and then filled with ſcupper nails. It was not apprehended that this mode would diminiſh their velocity, and it was thought that it would add to the ſolidity of their conſtruction. It is, however, acknowledged that ſhips ſheathed and bottomed with copper may be conſtructed with equal ſolidity, and that they have greatly the advantage in point of ſailing. Thoſe ſhips received names analogous to the object of the enterprize. That in which general Dentrecaſteaux embarked, was called the Recherche (Reſearch) and the other, commanded by captain Huon Kermadec, received the name of the Eſperance (the Hope.)

The Recherche had on board one hundred and thirteen men at the time of her departure: the Eſperance only one hundred and ſix.

It is melancholy to add, that of two hundred and nineteen people, ninety-nine had died before my arrival in the Iſle of France. But it muſt be obſerved, that we loſt but few people in the courſe of our voyage, and that the dreadful mortality which we experienced was owing to our long ſtay in the iſland of Java.

THE ſhips departed from Breſt, on September 28, 1791. Such was the avidity of the lower claſſes to have a ſhare in this expedition, that ſoon after they left the roads, they diſcovered two ſailors and a cabin-boy, who being diſappointed in their wiſh to be included among the crew, had concealed themſelves in the ſhip. Theſe, however, were put on ſhore, but the day after two marines and another cabin-boy were diſcovered, and the ſhips being too far from land, the commander was obliged to let them remain.

M. Labillardiere's obſervations on the common complaint, ſea-ſickneſs, may be uſeful.

'Having made ſeveral ſea-voyages before the preſent, I had flattered myſelf that I was too ſeaſoned a ſailor to be any more incommoded by the motion of the veſſel; but I found that I had already entirely loſt this qualification, for I was ſea-ſick during the firſt three days after our ſailing from Breſt. I have had frequent opportunities in the courſe of this voyage of remarking, that a very ſhort ſtay upon ſhore is ſufficient to render me anew ſuſceptible of ſickneſs from the motion of the veſſel; for whenever we have put out to ſea, after having lain a ſhort time at anchor, I have always been diſordered for two or three days as much as I was after our departure from Breſt. The ſailors adviſe one, in theſe caſes, to endeavour to eat, notwithſtanding the loathing of food that always accompanies this diſorder. But this piece of advice it is very difficult to follow; for beſide the pain produced by the action of ſwallowing, the preſence of food in the ſtomach increaſes the nauſea, and the vomiting that ſupervenes is ſtill more diſtreſſing.

'Diluting liquors, taken in ſmall quantities at a time, ſo as not to burden the ſtomach, have always afforded me the moſt relief. Lukewarm water, ſlightly ſweetened with ſugar, is the drink which I have generally uſed, as it is the eaſieſt to be procured at ſea.

'We had, however, ſeveral perſons on board, who, though they had never been at ſea before, experienced not the ſmalleſt inconvenience from the toſſing of the ſhip. Such a conſtitution is very deſirable for thoſe who undertake long voyages; for it is impoſſible to deſcribe the diſagreeable

ſenſations that attend this ſpaſmodic affection, which, as it operates upon every part of the frame, produces ſuch a general depreſſion of its powers, that life would be inſupportable, were it not for the hope of a ſpeedy termination of the diſorder.'

During their viſit on the iſland of Teneriffe, they gleaned the following particulars.

'M. de Cologant's wine-vaults were an object well worthy of our attention; as the wines of the iſland are the principal commodity in which this opulent merchant trades.

'Among the different kinds of wine which they contain, there are two ſorts that have qualities very diſtinct from each other; namely, the ſack, or dry wine, and that which is commonly known by the name of malmſey. In the preparation of the latter, care is taken to concentrate its ſaccharine principle as much as poſſible.

'The price of the beſt wine was then 120 piaſtres per pipe, and that of the inferior ſort ſixty piaſtres. It is neceſſary however to remark, that I here ſpeak only of the price at which it is ſold to ſtrangers; for the ſame wine which they buy at ſixty piaſtres the pipe, is ſold to the inhabitants of the iſland for ſix and thirty.

'When the fermentation of theſe wines has proceeded to a certain length, it is the cuſtom to mix with them a conſiderable quantity of brandy, which renders them ſo heady, that many perſons are unable to drink them, even in very moderate quantity, without feeling diſagreeable effects upon the nervous ſyſtem from this admixture.

'We were aſſured that the iſland generally yields thirty thouſand pipes of wine in a year. As it does not produce a ſufficient quantity of corn for the conſumption of the inhabitants, a part of the produce of the wines, which are ſold to ſtrangers as Madeira wine (and indeed they differ very little from it in quality) is expended in the purchaſe of this indiſpenſably neceſſary article of ſuſtenance.

'Although the olive thrives very well in this iſland, it is very little cultivated. The different ſpecies of the palm-tree that are to be met with in ſome of the gardens, are cultivated only for curioſity.

'We had been aſſured, before our departure from St. Croix, that we ſhould find the ſummit of the peak already covered with ſnow. I had not thought it neceſſary to take a barometer with me at ſetting out; but I found at Orotava that I had been led into a miſtake; and there I was unable to procure this inſtrument of obſervation.

'We purpoſed to proceed very early the next morning on our journey. But that happened to be a feſtival day, and our guides could not be perſuaded to ſet out before they had heard maſs; ſome of them had even heard three already: as for us, we waited for them with the moſt impatient ſolicitude, when our uneaſineſs was redoubled by being informed that we ought to conſider it as a very great indulgence if they would agree to travel at all on ſo high a feſtival. They were, however, at length ready to accompany us, about nine o'clock in the forenoon.

'Having left the town, we purſued a track that often led us up very ſteep aſcents, from whence we obſerved enormous maſſes of mountains piled one upon the other, and forming a ſort of amphitheatre round the baſe of the peak. On their brows we frequently met with level ſpots that ſerved us for reſting-places, where, after having fatigued ourſelves with climbing up the rugged paths, we ſtopped for a ſhort time to take breath, and acquire freſh courage for aſcending the higher mountains.

'Our guides were aſtoniſhed to obſerve that ſome of us choſe to go on foot, contrary to the cuſtom of the greater part of thoſe who make the tour of the peak; and inceſſantly admoniſhed us to ride upon the mules which they led along with them.

'After having paſſed through ſome

fine plantations of vines, we found ourſelves ſurrounded with cheſnut-trees, which cover the moſt elevated regions of theſe mountains.

'In the clefts between the mountains, I obſerved the *polipodium virginicum*, and ſeveral ſpecies of the laurel that were new to me, among the reſt the *laura indica* of Linneus.

'Although we purpoſed to perform our journey within a ſpace of not many days, we ought to have provided ourſelves with a larger ſtock of ſhoes; for even the ſtrongeſt ſoles were ſoon ground to pieces by the lava on which we walked.

'It was near noon when we arrived at the height of the clouds, which ſpread a thick dew over the bruſh-wood through which our road led us.

'One ſhould think that the abundance of rain which falls upon theſe heights, in conſequence of the natural propenſity of the atmoſphere, muſt give riſe to a great number of ſprings. They are, nevertheleſs, very rare; as the earth is not ſufficiently attenuated to retain the water, which filtrating through the volcanic ſoil, diſcharges itſelf, for the greater part, into the ocean, without collecting into regular ſtreams.

'As ſoon as we had ſurmounted theſe thick clouds, we enjoyed a ſpectacle beautiful beyond conception. The clouds heaped up below us appeared blended with the diſtant ocean, and concealed the iſland from our ſight. The ſky above us formed a vault of the moſt tranſparent azure, while the peak appeared like an inſulated mountain placed in the mid of a vaſt expanſe of waters.

'Soon after we had left the clouds beneath us, I obſerved a phenomenon, which I had formerly had occaſion to remark, during my ſtay among the high mountains of Keſroan in Natolia. It was with new ſurpriſe that I ſaw the outlines of my figure, delineated in all the beautiful tints of the rainbow, upon the clouds below me, ſituated oppoſite to the ſun.

'The decompoſition of the rays of the ſun, by contact with the ſurfaces of bodies, affords a very ſatisfactory explanation of this ſplendid phenomenon. It exemplifies, upon a large ſcale, a fact well known to natural philoſophers; namely, that when the rays of the ſun are made to paſs through a ſmall hole in the window-ſhutter of a darkened chamber, ſo as to fall upon any object within it, they repreſent the outlines of the object in all the various colours of the rainbow, by being collected with a priſm and thrown upon a white ſheet of paper.

'We now had to croſs a prodigious heap of pumice-ſtones, among which we obſerved very few vegetables, and thoſe in a very languiſhing condition. The *ſpartium* was the only ſhrub that could ſupport itſelf in theſe elevated regions. It was very troubleſome walking upon this volcanic ſoil, as we ſunk into it up to the middle of the leg. We found ſome blocks of pozzolana ſparingly ſcattered among the pumice-earth.

'At nine o'clock in the evening we took up our abode for the night in the mid of the lava. Some large fragments that we found, were our only ſhelter againſt the eaſt wind, which blew with conſiderable violence. The cold was very intenſe at this height, where nature has not conſulted the convenience of travellers, as very little wood is found here; ſo that the ſcanty fuel that we were able to collect, was not ſufficient to prevent us from paſſing a very unpleaſant night.

'The day at length began to dawn. We left ſome of our guides with their mules at the place where we had ſpent the night, and proceeded on our journey to the peak, which we were now in haſte to accompliſh.

'We continued, for the ſpace of an hour, to travel over large heaps of fragments of a greyiſh coloured lava, among which ſome blocks of pozzolana were ſcattered, as alſo huge maſſes of a very compact blackiſh glaſs which bore a great reſemblance to the coarſe glaſs of bottles. This glaſs, though formed in the vaſt crucibles of the

mountains at the time of their combuſtion, might become very uſeful in the arts; for being already completely manufactured by the hand of nature, it would only require to be expoſed to the action of the fire in order to fuſe it anew, and render it ſuſceptible of being moulded into all the forms that the hand of man is able to give to it.

'We arrived at the mouth of a cavern called *la quere del ane*, the orifice of which is full four feet and a half in diameter. As its cavity runs for a length of more than ſix feet in an almoſt horizontal direction, we were not able to reach the bottom otherwiſe than by deſcending into it with the help of a rope. We found that it contained water, the ſurface of which, as was to have been expected at this height, was covered with ice about an inch and a half thick. We immediately made a hole in the ice, and regaled ourſelves with ſome excellent water. I did not feel any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations in the throat, which I have often experienced on the French Alps, from drinking the water which iſſues from the foot of the Glaciers; although the cold of the water in this cavern was one degree lower than that generally indicated by the water of the glaciers, for upon plunging a thermometer into it, it fell to the freezing point. It ſeems that the diſagreeable pricking ſenſation occaſioned by the water of the glaciers in the internal *fauces*, ariſes from its being deprived of its atmoſpherical air.

'The roof of the cavern was covered with cryſtals of ſaltpetre.

'Piron, who had been indiſpoſed for ſeveral days, found himſelf ſo overcome with fatigue as to be unable to proceed any further. Deſchamps alſo choſe to remain with him at the cavern: as for the reſt of us, we ſet forward on our aſcent to the ſummit of the peak.

'Having reached its baſe, we ſaw it elevate itſelf before us in the ſhape of a cone, to a prodigious height, forming the crown of the higheſt of theſe mountains. From this ſpot our view extended over all the reſt of the mountains, which ſeemed to form ſo many gradations, that muſt firſt be ſurmounted before we can arrive at this commanding eminence.

'At the place called *La Ramblette*, ſituated on the north-eaſt ſide of the peak, our curioſity was excited by ſome clefts made in the rock, a few of which were three inches wide; the reſt were merely cracks, from which iſſued an aqueous vapour that had no ſmell, although the ſides of the chinks were covered with cryſtals of ſulphur, ſhooting out from a very white earth, which appeared to be of an argillaceous nature.

'The vapours of the atmoſphere not being able to riſe to this height, the ſky preſents itſelf in the pureſt azure, which is more bright and dazzling than what we can ſee in the cleareſt weather of our climates. Though ſome ſcattered clouds hung in the atmoſphere far below our feet, we had ſtill a very perfect view of the neighbouring iſlands.

'The cone is terminated by a crater, the greateſt elevation of which is on the north eaſt ſide. Its ſouth-weſt ſide has a deep depreſſion, which ſeems to have been produced by the ſinking of the ground.

'Near to the top are ſeveral orifices about three inches in diameter, from which a very hot vapour iſſues, that made Reaumur's thermometer riſe to 67° above o, emitting a ſound very like that of the humming of bees. When the ſnow begins to fall on the ſummit of the peak in the latter part of the year, that which falls upon theſe orifices is ſoon melted by the heat. The ſides of theſe holes are adorned with beautiful cryſtals of ſulphur, moſtly of the form of needles, and ſome of them arranged into very regular figures. The action of the ſulphuric acid combined with the water, effects ſuch a change upon the volcanic products of this place, that at firſt ſight one might miſtake them for very white argillaceous earth, that has ac-

quired a high degree of ductility from the moiſture conſtantly iſſuing from the abovementioned apertures. It is in this kind of earth that the ſulphuric cryſtals which I have ſpoken of are found.

'The decompoſition of the ſulphur, and the volcanic products, form an aluminous ſalt that covers the ground in needles, which have very little coheſion with each other.

'The thermometer, when placed in the ſhade at the height of about three feet from the ſurface of the ground at the ſummit of the peak, roſe in a quarter of an hour to 15° above 0. No ſenſible variation was obſerved upon changing its diſtance from the earth, even by ſix or eight feet, which gives us reaſon to believe that the internal heat of the ground in this place, though ſo very great, has little influence upon the temperature of the atmoſphere. Beſides, the air of the atmoſphere might eaſily be heated at this height by the rays of the ſun to 15°, as a higher temperature is often experienced at the foot of the glaciers. I have often known the thermometer to ſtand at 20° above 0 upon mount Libanon, though placed quite cloſe to the ſnow.

'The declivity of the mountain facilitated our return, and we deſcended much quicker than we had aſcended. It was already evening before we reached the place where we had paſſed the preceding night. The almoſt total want of ſleep, which we had experienced in conſequence of the intenſe cold, gave us little courage to ſpend another night at the ſame place. We therefore wiſhed to proceed immediately farther, in order to ſeek a better ſhelter upon ſome of the neighbouring mountains; but as our guides would not move a ſtep before the moon roſe, we were compelled to remain there till near midnight, waiting for its appearance. With the aſſiſtance of its feeble light, we deſcended over the pumice-ſtones, following pretty cloſely the track which we had made for ourſelves in our aſcent.'

In their ſubſequent courſe, on the 14th of November, they witneſſed the following phenomenon.

'It had remained calm almoſt the whole day; but about eight in the evening the ſkies were covered to the ſouth-eaſt with thick clouds, that portended a violent ſtorm. The night was very dark; and ſoon a luminous column of immenſe height was ſeen to deſcend from theſe clouds, and illumine the ſurface of the water. The ſciatillation of the ſea was for ſome time interrupted by ſeveral intervals, during which it was quite dark; when all of a ſudden the whole ſurface of the ſea appeared covered with a ſheet of fire, extending in our direction. This ſheet was puſhed along by a very high gale, which raiſed the waves to a great pitch; and we ſaw ourſelves ſurrounded with a ſea of flames, which afforded one of the moſt brilliant ſpectacles in nature. This phenomenon very ſoon diſappeared; but the ſea appeared during the whole night much more luminous than uſual wherever it was agitated, particularly at the wake of the ſhip and the top of the waves.

'The force of the gale had obliged us to ſtrike our top-ſails, and even to bear down, for fear of being taken aback.

'The heat had been very oppreſſive during the whole day. We were now ſailing off the immenſe gulph formed by the coaſts of upper Guinea, the ſhores of which extend almoſt 1,500 000 toiſes to the eaſtward.

'The ſea is much more phoſphoric in the vicinity of the coaſts ſituated between the tropics, than any where elſe, becauſe thoſe animals, upon which its phoſphoreſcence depends, abound there much more than in any other part of the ocean: a fact, which I have had opportunity of remarking in parts of the ocean very diſtant from each other. I ſhall enter into ſome inveſtigation of this phenomenon.

'As we had this gulph under our lee, the current had carried over to us many of the luminous ſubſtances

with which it abounds; but it required the concurrence of another circumſtance in order to produce ſo vivid a light as we witneſſed. The clouds that hung over the quarter from whence the wind aroſe, had imparted to the atmoſphere a ſuperabundance of electricity, which was one of the principal agents in producing the luminoſity of the water.

'The electric ſtate of the atmoſphere was proved to me by the unuſual repulſion between the two balls of my electrometer.

'15th, A ſlight breeze from the ſouth-eaſt led us to hope that we ſhould ſoon be delivered from the calms, that prevail to a greater extent in theſe ſituations than in any other part of the ocean. Theſe differences are particularly obſervable upon a voyage to India, and appear to depend chiefly upon the vicinity of the African coaſt, to which ſhips, ſailing from Europe to the Cape, approach much nearer, than thoſe which ſail from the Cape to Europe: thus the former voyages generally require a longer ſpace of time to be accompliſhed than the latter.

'Many able ſeamen think it adviſable to croſs the line much further to the eaſtward than is commonly done.

'The calms which prevail northward of the equator depend upon the configuration of the African coaſt, which projects, at the diſtance of a few degrees from the line, nearly 1,500,000 toiſes eaſtward; while the great diſtance at which one ſails from the coaſt, after having croſſed the equator, prevents the winds, generally prevalent in this part of the ocean, from being modified by the land breezes.

'I had kept ſome bottles of the ſea-water, which I had collected the night before, during its phoſphoreſcence, for the purpoſe of examining the ſmall luminous ſubſtances which occaſion this phenomenon. Having incloſed ſome of this water in a vial, I agitated it in the dark, and preſently obſerved luminous globules ariſing within it, which appeared perfectly ſimilar to thoſe that are ſeen in the agitated water of the ocean. I tried the ſimple experiment of ſeparating theſe particles from the water, in order to learn whether it would ſtill retain its phoſphoreſcent quality. Upon filtrating it, by means of a piece of blotting-paper, a number of minute tranſparent particles, gelatinous in their conſiſtence, and of a globular form, were left upon the filtre. The water had now entirely loſt its phoſphoreſcent quality, which I again reſtored to it by mixing it with thoſe particles. If theſe ſmall animalcula be expoſed for any conſiderable time to the air, they loſe their phoſphoreſcent properties.

'I have frequently repeated the ſame experiment upon water collected in different parts of the ocean, and have uniformly found it to contain the ſame ſort of animalcula, which I therefore conſider to be the principal cauſe of the phoſphoreſence of the ſea. Other ſubſtances, however, poſſeſs likewiſe the property of giving this appearance to the ſea; for many ſpecies of the crab, and other marine inſects of conſiderable bulk, ſometimes aſcend from its bottom, and give a luminous appearance to the ſurface. I have ſeen ſome of theſe phoſphoric animals of more than half a foot in length, but they were always accompanied by the ſmall animalcula above mentioned.'

We ſhall conclude our extracts for this month, with the following depoſitions reſpecting the fate of La Pérouſe, which they received on their arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, and which are thus introduced by M. Labillardiere.

'The maſter of a merchant veſſel from Bourdeaux, which had arrived here a few days before us, immediately came to acquaint us that the commander of the naval forces at Iſle de France, having received ſome information relative to the fate of La Pérouſe, had diſpatched a frigate to the Cape, in order to communicate his intelligence to the commander of

the expedition ſent in ſearch of that unfortunate navigator. The frigate had ſailed from Iſle de France a few days before our arrival.

'I ſhall here inſert the letter addreſſed to our commander, with the depoſitions of two maſters of merchant veſſels, who were at Batavia during the ſtay which commodore Hunter made at that place, upon his return from Botany Bay in a Dutch veſſel, after he had been ſhipwrecked off Norfolk iſland.

Letter from citizen Saint-Felix, commander of the naval forces of France in the Indian Seas, to general Dentrecaſteaux.

"I learn from private correſpondence that you do not purpoſe to touch at Iſle de France till on your return from the important expedition in which you are engaged. Diſappointed in the hope, with which I had flattered myſelf, of having the honour to converſe with you, I haſten to diſpatch, in order that they may find you at the Cape of Good Hope, two reports relative to the object of your miſſion, which I have lately received from the maſters of two French veſſels arrived here from Batavia. You will thereby be informed of the particulars, how a Dutch veſſel, having on board commodore Hunter of the Sirius Engliſh frigate, together with his ſhip's company, diſcovered near the Admiralty Iſlands, in the South Sea, ſeveral perſons clothed in European manufactures, ſome of which, in particular, appeared to be French uniforms. You will alſo be informed that the commodore did not doubt that theſe were remains of the ſhipwreck ſuffered by M. de la Pérouſe, whom he had often ſeen at Botany Bay.

"I conceived that the communication of theſe reports muſt intereſt you; and they appeared to me of ſo important a nature, that I reſolved to tranſmit them directly to you by a frigate, which I have diſpatched to the Cape for that expreſs purpoſe. Captain Bolle, who commands the veſſel, will leave the papers in the hands of our Chargé d'Affaires, in caſe he ſhould not meet you there; in order that they may be delivered to you immediately upon your arrival. Though I have received no official directions relative to your expedition, that authorize me to ſend this frigate upon its preſent deſtination, yet I have no doubt that the ſtep I have taken will meet with the approbation of his majeſty, both when I conſider the intereſt of the public and the ſentiments of my own heart. It was reſerved for you to acquire a claim upon the gratitude of the whole French nation, by accepting the command of an expedition which confers equal honour upon the ſovereign who has ordered it, and the commander to whom its execution is intruſted. In every part of the globe that you may viſit, you ſhall ever be attended by my fervent wiſhes for your ſucceſs, and the inviolable and perfect attachment with which I am, &c.

(Signed) SAINT-FELIX.'

Iſle de France, Nov 9, 1791.

Report delivered to Saint-Felix, commander of the naval forces of the French nation in the Indian Seas, by captain Préaudet, maſter of the Jaſon, from Batavia.

The Sirius Engliſh frigate, commanded by commodore Hunter, and bound for New Holland, was caſt away off Norfolk Iſland in the South Sea, toward the end of the year 1790. The ſhip's company were taken on board a ſloop that accompanied the frigate, and carried to Botany Bay, where commodore Philips engaged a ſmall Dutch veſſel to convey the ſhipwrecked crew, together with their commander, to England.

Having ſailed from Botany Bay in this veſſel, with an intent to touch at Batavia, they were carried by contrary winds and the force of the currents as far eaſtward as 167° E long. meridian of Greenwich. Wiſhing to paſs through the ſtraits of St. George, they came within ſight of the Admi-

ralty Iſlands, ſituated in 147° E long. 3° 25′ S lat. Near to the moſt eaſterly of theſe iſlands they obſerved ſeveral boats, among the crews of which there were many perſons who wore European ſtuffs and pieces of cloth in their dreſs; they even diſtinguiſhed ſome who were clothed in the uniform of the French marine. Theſe people hung out the white flag as a ſignal for the Engliſh to approach; but though commodore Hunter was very deſirous of doing it, he found it impracticable, on account of the contrary currents and winds, and the danger to which the numerous ſhoals would have expoſed them.

Commodore Hunter had often ſeen M. de la Pérouſe at Botany Bay, and lived upon terms of intimacy with him. He had learnt from him that his intention was to paſs through the ſtraits of St. George, after leaving Botany Bay, and from thence to direct his courſe to the northward. He does not doubt that the Aſtrolabe and Bouſſole were caſt away upon the abovementioned iſlands, in conſequence of the calms and ſtrong currents that prevail in thoſe parts. He has informed me that he has been carried by them ſix hundred miles to the eaſtward in the ſpace of ten days; as he knew from repeated obſervations of the longitude, from the time-keepers, and from the bearings of the land. In a word, commodore Hunter, whom I ſaw at Batavia in the courſe of my laſt voyage, appeared to me to be fully perſuaded that the European dreſſes, which he ſaw in the boats from the Admiralty Iſlands, were collected from the wrecks of the veſſels formerly under the command of La Pérouſe.

Commodore Hunter is at preſent upon his return home to England, from whence he will probably tranſmit a more circumſtantial account of this affair to France.

From his own experience in approaching the Admiralty Iſlands, the Engliſh commander thinks any veſſel intending to ſail thither ought to endeavour to get early into its latitude, in order to avoid being carried away by the currents, which ſet to the eaſt with prodious ſtrength.

(Signed)

PREAUDET, maſter of the Jaſon.

Iſle de France, Nov. 6, 1791.

Report delivered by Pierre Magon Lépinay, maſter of the Maria Helena, from Batavia, to Saint-Felix, commander of the naval forces of France in the Indian Seas.

The commander and officers of the Sirius Engliſh frigate, after being ſhipwrecked off Norfolk Iſland, were carried to Botany Bay, from whence they ſailed in a ſmall Dutch veſſel for Batavia, where they arrived toward the latter end of September, in the preſent year, after a paſſage of about ſix months.

A day or two after they had weathered the ſtraits of St. George, they found themſelves as ſoon as it dawned within ſight of two of the Admiralty Iſlands, which were very near them; they immediately ſounded, but could not reach the bottom.

They afterward obſerved two canoes that contained about twelve men each, rowing from the iſlands toward them; but though they would not come on board the veſſel, they however approached very near to it. There was then very little wind blowing. The veſſel was expoſed to a current which drove it off from the land: at any rate, the Dutch captain had no inclination to approach nearer to the ſhore. It was obſerved that two of the men in the canoes had ſword-belts ſimilar to thoſe worn by European officers; they made ſigns as if they wiſhed to have their beards ſhaved, and many of them had pieces of red and blue cloth about their dreſs, which proved that they had had ſome communication with Europeans. As captain Hunter, commander of the Sirius, had been informed at Botany Bay, by La Pérouſe himſelf, that his intention was to paſs the ſtraits of St. George; all the officers of that frigate

were of opinion that they had thus unexpectedly diſcovered the iſlands upon which he was caſt away.

I, the underwritten, certify that the above narrative is conformable to what I have collected from different converſations with the officers of the Sirius, who had arrived at Batavia after the ſhipwreck of that frigate, in a ſmall Dutch veſſel, with which I was in company during the month of October.

(Signed) MAGON LEPINAY.
Iſle de France, Oct. 31, 1791.

As commodore Hunter was at the Cape of Good Hope, on his return from Batavia to England, at the moment when we arrived there; we had reaſon to expect that we ſhould receive from him every poſſible information concerning what he had ſeen at the Admiralty Iſlands; but were ſurprized to hear that he had ſailed from the Cape two hours after we had caſt anchor. He was probably well acquainted with the object of our expedition; for we were expected at the Cape, and our commander's flag muſt have convinced him that theſe were the ſhips ſent in ſearch of La Pérouſe. It appeared very aſtoniſhing to us, that he had not attempted to convey to us even the ſcanty information which Préaudet and Magon Lépinay had collected from himſelf and his officers at Batavia. Our amazement was ſtill greater, when we underſtood that commodore Hunter had not only not ſuffered any thing to tranſpire during his ſtay at the Cape, which could give ground to believe that he had ſeen ſavages dreſſed in the uniforms of the French marines, but that he had even expreſsly declared to ſeveral of the members of the regency, and in particular to his friend Mr. Gordon, that he knew nothing of the facts reported upon the arrival of the Atalante: neither was there any reaſon to ſuſpect that the reports left at the Cape, by captain Bolle, came from commodore Hunter himſelf.

Captain Bligh, commander of the Engliſh ſloop Providence, which had been fitted out for the purpoſe of ſearching for the bread-fruit tree in the Society Iſlands, had caſt anchor in Table-bay ſhortly after the Atalante had ſailed from thence. It appeared that captain Bligh had heard nothing from commodore Hunter relative to the depoſitions of the two French captains; but that, upon the information communicated to him by perſons who had ſpoken with the captain of the Atalante, he had aſſured colonel Gordon, that when he returned to the Society Iſlands, he would make what enquiries he was able in thoſe parts where La Pérouſe was reported to have been caſt away, and endeavour to ſave ſome of the remains of that unfortunate expedition.

[To be continued.]

MEMORABILIA OF JUNE.

'Now genial ſuns and gentle breezes reign,
And ſummer's faireſt ſplendours deck the plain;
Exulting Flora views her new-born roſe,
And all the ground with ſhort-lived beauty glows.'

JUNE is the ſixth month of the year, during which the ſun enters the ſign of cancer. Its name is from the Latin *Junius*, which ſome derive from Juno. On the 21ſt of this month happens the ſummer ſolſtice, or longeſt day: at this time in the moſt northern parts of our iſland there is ſcarcely any night, the twilight continuing almoſt from the ſetting to the riſing of the ſun; ſo that it is light enough at midnight to ſee to read. This ſeaſon is alſo properly called Midſummer, though, indeed, the greateſt heats are not yet arrived, and there is more warm weather after it than before.

Of *Hiſtorical events*, it is particularly noticeable that all the great en-

gagements between the Engliſh and Dutch fleets were fought in this month. On the firſt, 1666, began that memorable engagement which laſted for four days, with ſuch obſtinacy that neither could be ſaid to be gainer. The Engliſh, however, commanded by the duke of Albemarle and prince Rupert, loſt only nine ſhips; the Dutch, commanded by De Ruyter and Van Trump loſt fifteen. It was on this occaſion that chain-ſhot were firſt uſed by the Dutch, and greatly damaged the rigging of the Engliſh veſſels. On the ſecond, 1653, the Engliſh, commanded by Monk, defeated Van Trump's fleet, taking and deſtroying twenty of their ſhips; on the third, 1665, the Engliſh again defeated the Dutch off Harwich, taking eighteen ſhips, and deſtroying fourteen more. Their admiral Opdam and his whole crew were blown up. On the 9th, however, 1667, the Dutch, under De Ruyter, ſailed up the river Medway, as far as Upnor caſtle near Chatham, and burnt ſeveral of our men of war. It was on this occaſion that captain Douglas, who commanded the Royal Oak, one of the ſhips they burnt, periſhed in the flames, though he had an eaſy opportunity of eſcaping. 'Never was it known,' he ſaid, 'that a Douglas had left his poſt without orders.' This affair was juſtly imputed to the avarice, or at leaſt to the improvidence of government. We have more pleaſure in adding to the events of this month, the memorable victory gained by earl Howe over the French fleet, the firſt of thoſe gallant actions which have weakened the naval force of our enemies almoſt to inſignificance, and raiſed that of Great Britain to a pitch of glory unknown in any former era, or, indeed, in the annals of any nation.

It muſt on the other hand be noticed, that the early part of this month was diſtinguiſhed, we ſhould ſay, diſgraced, by thoſe abominable riots in 1780, which were excited under the pretext of zeal for the Proteſtant religion, but were in reality without any object or intention, except what might ariſe from the propenſities of an unprincipled and infuriated multitude. That theſe riots ſhould have been permitted to become formidable to government, to trade, to property, and perſonal ſecurity, is almoſt a paradox, and only reſolvable by ſuppoſing that a general torpor prevailed over the minds of men. Never was an inſurrection more inſignificant in its origin, or more alarming in its progreſs. It was on this occaſion that the houſe of the venerable lord Mansfield was burnt to the ground, with his fine library, manuſcripts, and other invaluable effects—ſo aptly commemorated by our poet, Cowper,

'So then—the Vandals of our iſle,
Sworn foes to ſenſe and law,
Have burnt to duſt a nobler pile
Than ever Roman ſaw.
And Murray ſighs o'er Pope and Swift,
And many a treaſure more,
The well-judg'd purchaſe and the gift
That grac'd his letter'd ſtore.
Their pages mangled, burnt, and torn,
The loſs was *his alone*;
But ages yet to come ſhall mourn
The burning of *his own*.'

Similar to this inſurrection, but more ſerious in its conſequences, was that of Wat Tyler, which alſo happened in June. The particulars of this are well known.—The duke of Monmouth's rebellion, as it was called, began in this month, and ended fatally for the duke. After times, however, and not long after, did juſtice to his attempt, by compelling the bigotted James to abdicate his crown. Monmouth poſſeſſed all the qualities, which could engage the affections of the populace; a diſtinguiſhed valour, an affable addreſs, a thoughtleſs generoſity, and a graceful perſon; but his capacity was mean and his temper pliant.

It was in this month, too, that 'the tyrant Glouceſter,' afterward Richard III, cauſed to be put to death earl Rivers, Grey and Vaughan, at Pontefract in Yorkſhire, and lord Haſtings in the Tower, ſo finely dramatiſed by Rowe, in his Jane Shore.

In June 1645, was fought the memorable battle of Naſeby, ſo fatal to the caſe of Charles I—and in the ſame month, three centuries before, the famous battle of Bannockburn, between Edward II, at the head of an army of 100,000 men, and the Scotch under the renowned Robert Bruce, when Edward was not only defeated, but purſued with great ſlaughter for ſeveral miles. This battle, Hume obſerves, ſecured the independence of Scotland, fixed Bruce on the throne of that kingdom, and may be deemed the greateſt overthrow that the Engliſh nation, ſince the conqueſt, has ever ſuſtained.

It is a common ſentiment with ſuperficial or deſigning minds, that biſhops, and the higher dignitaries of the church, muſt be *ipſo facto*, enemies to civil and religious liberty. A very poſitive contradiction, however, was given to this illiberal ſentiment by the conduct of the ſeven biſhops, who reſiſted the tyranny of James II, and were tried for that reſiſtance in the ſeventeenth of this month 1688, and acquitted. It happened that on this day, James had reviewed the troops encamped on Hounſlow-heath, and had retired into the tent of lord Feverſham, their general; when he was ſurprized to hear a great uproar in the camp, attended with the moſt extravagant ſymptoms of tumultuary joy. He ſuddenly enquired the cauſe, and was told by Feverſham, 'It was nothing but the rejoicing of the ſoldiers for the acquittal of the biſhops.' 'Do you call that nothing?' replied he, 'but ſo much the worſe for them.' James' power, however, was now rapidly declining, and a few weeks left him not the ſhadow of it.

Nor leſs favourable to the liberties of the kingdom, was another event within the preſent month, the obtaining Magna Charta, or the Great Charter of Freedom. The conference between king John and the barons, which ended in this charter, was held at Runnymead, between Windſor and Staines, a place which has ever ſince been extremely celebrated, on account of this great event. The two parties encamped apart, like open enemies; and after a debate of a few days, the king ſigned and ſealed the charter, which was required of him. Subſequent events proved that the king was not ſincere. His character, indeed, was a complication of vices, equally mean and odious, ruinous to himſelf, and deſtructive to his people.

The only other event we ſhall advert to, as happening in this month, is the ſhocking impriſonment of the Engliſh garriſon at Calcutta, in a ſmall room about eighteen feet ſquare, called the Black hole. Of theſe one hundred and twenty-three were dead next morning. This was the act of the tyrannical nabob of Bengal, and has been ſince amply revenged by the expulſion of his poſterity, and the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh empire, in India, in that city. An empire ſo eſtabliſhed has ſcarcely a parallel in the hiſtory of the world, and it may be conſidered as conſolidated by the recent defeat of Tippoo Saib, and the conſequent defeat of the machinations of our principal rival in that quarter of the globe.

Of *births* of illuſtrious perſons we can only enumerate Charles XII of Sweden, whoſe hiſtory and gallant exploits are ſo well known, and the duke of Marlborough, the moſt renowned commander and conqueror in our hiſtory, yet one whoſe character has been very variouſly appreciated. In the field, he was certainly without a rival and without a fault, but his failings as a man have been brought forward with no ſmall portion of induſtry. He had the happineſs, however, to live in an age which knew how to reward the eminent ſervices he had rendered it, and no individual was ever more enriched by the gratitude of his country. He *died* alſo in this month.

Of *deaths*, may be mentioned Edward III, of England, whoſe reign

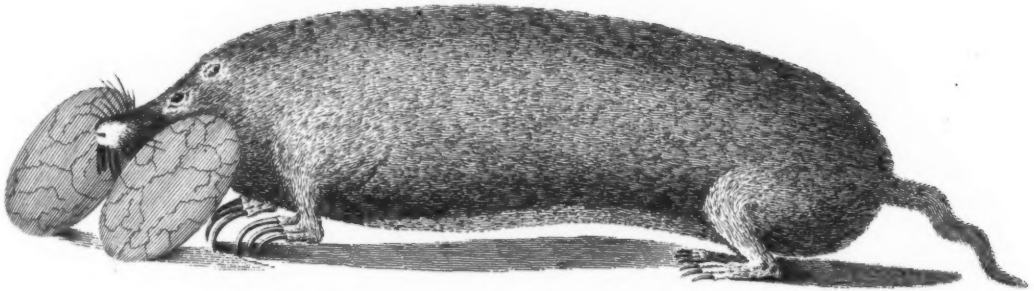
the Engliſh are apt to conſider with peculiar fondneſs, as one of the longeſt and moſt glorious that occurs in the annals of the nation. His character, indeed, ſtands eminently high, but in nothing more than the prudence and vigilance of his adminiſtration, by which England enjoyed a longer interval of domeſtic peace and tranquillity than ſhe had been bleſt with in any former period, or than ſhe experienced for many ages after. Not leſs lamented was the death of his ſon, uſually called the *Black Prince*, which happened in this month alſo. He left a character illuſtrious for every eminent virtue, and from his earlieſt youth, till the hour he expired, unſtained by any blemiſh.

Sir Kenelm Digby, whom Aubrey calls that renowned knight, great Linguiſt, and Magazine of Arts, was born and died on the eleventh of this month, and alſo fought bravely at Scanderoor on the ſame day. His character was 'Digby the great, the valiant and the wiſe.'

Hamden was killed in the battle of Chalgrave in this month. This man has long been celebrated as a patriot of the laſt century. It is certain that he had many good qualities, but we know not how to eſtimate the patriotiſm of men whoſe reforms did not ſtop ſhort of the overthrow of the conſtitution. 'Through all the horrors of civil war, he ſought the abolition of monarchy, and ſubverſion of the conſtitution; an end which,' ſays Hume, 'had it been attainable by peaceful meaſures, ought carefully to have been avoided by every lover of his country.' One who has beſtowed great praiſe on patriots of this deſcription died likewiſe in June, Mrs. Catharine Macaulay, the hiſtorian.

Mr. alderman Beckford, another perſon who has been honoured with the name of patriot, died in this month. He was a bold, intrepid friend to the cauſe then underſtood to be the cauſe of liberty, but derives his principal fame from a perſonal addreſs made to his majeſty at St. James'. He was a great friend to *liberty*, and had the happineſs to unite with it, a greater ſhare of the *ſlave trade* than moſt individuals in the kingdom.

To theſe is to be added the very celebrated lord Anſon, whoſe 'Voyage round the world,' has ever been ſo favourite a work with the public. The laſt ſervice he performed to his country was convoying to England, our preſent queen Charlotte. In his temper he was cool, calm and ſteady, but it is reported that he was frequently a dupe at play, which gave occaſion to the ſaying that he had been round the world, but never in it. Addiſon, whom we have noticed in a preceding article died in this month. His conduct, when on his dying bed, to lord Warwick, is too remarkable to be omitted. Lord Warwick was a young man of a very irregular life, and perhaps of looſe opinions. Addiſon, for whom he did not want reſpect, had very diligently endeavoured to reclaim him; but his arguments and expoſtulations had no effect; one experiment, however, remained to be tried. When he found his life near its end, he directed the young lord to be called; and, when he deſired, with great tenderneſs, to hear his laſt injunctions, told him, 'I have ſent for you that you may ſee how a Chriſtian can die'—Dr. Akenſide, a poet of great celebrity and author of the 'Pleaſures of Imagination,' is to be added to this liſt, as well as Dr. Robertſon, the very celebrated hiſtorian, and cardinal Alberoni, who from obſcurity, roſe by his political talents, to the rank of cardinal and prime miniſter of Spain.



Mus Bursarius.

A Repreſentation and Deſcription of the Mus Bursarius, *from a Drawing communicated by Major-General* Thomas Davies, *F. R. S. By* George Shaw, *M. D. F. R. S.*

THE Mus Burſarius belongs to a particular diviſion in the genus, containing ſuch ſpecies as are furniſhed with cheek-pouches for the temporary reception of their food. It ſeems not to have been yet deſcribed, or at leaſt not ſo diſtinctly as to be eaſily aſcertained. It approaches however to one or two ſpecies mentioned by Dr. Pallas, Mr. Pennant, and others; but differs in ſize, being much larger, as well as in the appearance of the fore-feet, which have claws differently formed from any of the pouched ſpecies hitherto deſcribed.

In order to ſecure its knowledge among naturaliſts, it may be proper to form for it a ſpecific character, viz.

Mus cinereus, caudâ teretî brevi ſubnudâ, genis ſaccatis, unguibus palmarum maximis foſſoriis

Aſh coloured rat, with ſhort, round, nearly naked tail, pouched cheeks, and the claws of the fore-feet very large, formed for burrowing in the ground.

The cheek-pouches are far larger, in proportion to the animal, than in any other of this tribe, and therefore have given occaſion for the ſpecific name.

This quadruped was taken by ſome Indian hunters in the upper parts of Interior Canada, and ſent down to Quebec. It is now in the poſſeſſion of governor Prefcot.

ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[This new eſtabliſhment promiſes to be of vaſt utility to the nation, by facilitating the progreſs of improvement in every branch of ſcience, connected with our proſperity as a commercial people; the objects which it profeſſes to embrace will be beſt underſtood by an extract taken from the Proſpectus of the Inſtitution:]

THE two chief purpoſes of the *Royal Inſtitution*, being the ſpeedy and general diffuſion of the knowledge of all new and uſeful improvements, in whatever quarter of the world they may originate; and teaching the application of ſcientific diſcoveries, to the improvement of arts and manufactures in this country, and to the increaſe of domeſtic comfort and convenience; theſe objects will conſtantly be had in view, not only in the arrangement and execution of the plan, but alſo in the future management of the inſtitution.

In the execution of the plan, the managers have purchaſed, with the approbation of the proprietors, a very ſpacious and commodious houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet, where convenient and airy rooms will be prepared for the reception and public exhibition of all ſuch new mechanical inventions and improvements, as ſhall be thought worthy of the public notice; and, more eſpecially, of all ſuch contrivances as tend to increaſe the conveniences and comforts of life, to promote domeſtic economy, to improve taſte, or to advance uſeful induſtry.

The completeſt working models or conſtructions of the full ſize will be provided and exhibited in different parts of this public repoſitory, of all ſuch new mechanical inventions as are applicable to the common purpoſes of life.

Every conſideration unites in ſhewing how highly important it muſt be to the progreſs of real improvements, to have ſome general collection of uſeful mechanical contrivances, conſtructed on the moſt approved principles, and kept conſtantly in actual uſe, to which application can be made

as to a ſtandard; in order to determine whether the failure of experiments be owing to errors in principle, or to the miſtakes of workmen employed in the conſtruction, or to thoſe of the ſervants inſtructed with the management of the machinery.

How uſeful alſo would ſuch a repoſitory be for furniſhing models, and for giving inſtruction to artificers who may be employed in imitating them! Workmen muſt ſee what they are to imitate—bare deſcription will not ſuffice to give them ideas ſo preciſe as to prevent error in the execution of the work.

But this is alſo the caſe with mankind in general, and even with the beſt informed; for, how great is that effort of the imagination, which is neceſſary to form an adequate idea of what we have not ſeen!—Deſcriptions, though they be illuſtrated by the beſt drawings, can give but very imperfect ideas of things: the impreſſions they leave are faint and tranſitory, and ſeldom excite that degree of ardour which ought to accompany the purſuit of intereſting improvements. Something viſible, and tangible, is neceſſary to fix the attention and determine the choice.

This tacit recommendation from a reſpectable public inſtitution, where things judged worthy of public notice will be expoſed to view, muſt evidently tend to produce the happieſt effects. The manufacturer, as well as the conſumer, will become inſtructed as to the real value of new objects preſented to view. The managers of ſuch an inſtitution will be above all ſuſpicion of intereſted motives; their ſituation in life places them out of the reach of the mean jealouſy of intereſted competition; and if, contrary to all expectation, the effects of prejudice ſhould, in ſome reſpect or other, be directed againſt their laudable exertions, a firm perſeverance in their duties muſt at length remove that ignorance which alone can give them birth.

An inſtitution of this nature, is peculiarly calculated to produce that unity of purſuit between manufacturers and men of ſcience, which is abſolutely neceſſary for attaining perfection in the theory, as well as in the practice of all the arts of civilized life. The philoſopher will behold and contemplate the prodigious number of truly ſcientific experiments, which are hourly performed in the workſhops of ignorant men; and the artiſt, by being taught to ſeize the general outline and connexion of the manual operations by which he obtains his bread, may learn to ſimplify his often tedious proceſſes, and give increaſed value to the product of his labours.

The collection and exhibition of models and machines, will be rendered more effectual in their conſequences, by detailed accounts or deſcriptions, illuſtrated by correct drawings. Arrangements will be made, and correſpondences eſtabliſhed for obtaining the earlieſt and beſt information reſpecting every valuable improvement which may be made either at home or in foreign countries. Viſitations of manufactories, careful examinations of the proceſſes of the arts, regular inveſtigations, with accurate reports and regiſters of thoſe operations and proceedings which may conſtitute the objects of inquiry or information, will, no doubt, afford very intereſting reſults. To this growing maſs of inſtruction, the managers will add a library of all the beſt treatiſes on the ſubjects for which this inſtitution is eſtabliſhed, as well as thoſe publications of academies, and journals of repute, which exhibit the tranſactions of ingenious men in every part of the world.

In order to carry into effect the ſecond object of the inſtitution, namely, that of *teaching the application of ſcience to the uſeful purpoſes of life*, a lecture-room will be fitted up for philoſophical lectures and experiments, and a complete laboratory and philoſophical apparatus, with the neceſſary inſtruments for making chemi-

cal and philoſophical experiments: and men of the firſt eminence in ſcience will be engaged to officiate in this eſſential department.

It may appear neceſſary to give ſome ſtatement or enumeration of the ſeveral views to which the attention and the powers of this inſtitution will be directed. Such an enumeration, if made with only a ſmall degree of the preciſion to which it is entitled, would graſp at once the whole extent and diſpoſition of national induſtry.—it ſeems, nevertheleſs, expedient to ſtate the leading topics; with a view to aſſiſt the meditations of thoſe who may be diſpoſed to enter more minutely into the plan of operations to be adopted by this inſtitution.

The machines and models will afford a perpetual ſource of inſtruction. The lectures will be more particularly uſeful to elucidate and apply thoſe general principles which are only in part obſervable in particular ſtructures. The firſt principles of mechanics will be exhibited, and explained in the ſimple engines called the mechanical powers; and to theſe will be referred the prodigious variety of tools, implements, and engines in common uſe, the curioſity and value of which, as well as the improvements they are capable of receiving, are but too frequently overlooked. Under this head will come the practical operations of various arts, and the mutual connection between the theory of mechanics, and the experimental knowledge of the materials; requiſites, which do not often accompany each other, though of the utmoſt neceſſity. Under the diviſion of general mechanics, will be ſhewn the advantages we derive from thoſe happy expedients which abridge the labour of man in the culture of the ground, the preparation of food and cloathing, by mills, looms, and other engines, and the improvements ſtill poſſible in the wonderful arts of writing and printing; the effects of which have already carried the intellectual operations of ſociety to a height they could by no other means have attained.

The comprehenſive ſcience of modern chymiſtry, will be taught and elucidated in the ſame ſimple and perſpicuous manner. The proceſſes of the laboratory will be employed to diſengage and exhibit thoſe ſubſtances which, with regard to the preſent extent of our knowledge, are conſidered as the elements of other bodies. Their compounds will be ſhewn, and the hiſtory of their connection with the ſtructure of the earth, and their application to uſeful purpoſes, will be explained. This elementary knowledge, ſo deſirable, and even indiſpenſable, to the intelligent manufacturer, will then be connected with the great operations of the arts and trade. The nature of ſoils, the effects of tillage, of manure, and of the air and water of the atmoſphere, which are eſſential to the product of every article of conſumption, will alſo preſent themſelves as ſubjects of reſearch and elucidation. From the firſt produce, or raw materials, we ſhall be led to the various proceſſes they are made to undergo. The making of bread, the brewing of beer, wine, and other fermented liquors; the diſtillation of ardent ſpirit; the preſervation of animal and vegetable foods; the extraction of ſtarch, farina, ſugar, and other valuable articles; the making of butter and cheeſe, and numerous other arts, afford proper ſubjects for inveſtigation, and are, no doubt, ſuſceptible of very beneficial improvements.

Among the more elaborate arts, may be claſſed thoſe of tanning, dying, callico-printing, bleaching, the fabrication of pigments, cravons, inks, varniſhes, and the like; in many of which, very rapid advances have been lately made.

The mineral products afford materials for arts, of the higheſt importance to human ſociety. How much do our comforts, and how greatly does the extent of our powers in mechanical operations and commercial intercourſe, depend upon the tenacity and hardneſs of ſteel, and its ſingular property of magnetiſm! The ſmelting of metallic ores, the caſting and

compounding of metals, the preparation of acids, and other uſeful ſalts; the indiſpenſable articles of mortar, cements, bricks, pottery, glaſs, and enamel, will ſhew to what valuable purpoſes the crude minerals have been applied; and will bring to recollection, no inconſiderable number of beautiful inventions of our own time and country.

From the vaſt field of individual operations, or ſeparate manufactories, the inquirer will be led to other works of more general conſideration, which include not only the objects of mechanics and chymiſtry ſtrictly taken, but likewiſe thoſe of commercial operation, and political economy. Under this claſs of objects will be found, the ſtructure of roads, and form of vehicles; the eſtabliſhment of canals; the improvement of rivers, harbours, and coaſts; the art of war—its engines, materials, and edifices; and in particular, that firſt object of the civil and military engineer, the eſtimate of natural powers, or firſt movers, namely, animal ſtrength, wind, water, ſteam, and other elaſtic and explosive ſubſtances. The methods of determining the magnitude of theſe forces will be ſhewn, with their application to mills and every other engine. The exhibition of working models, will particularly diſplay the powers of hydraulic machines, and that ſtrikingly uſeful apparatus, the ſteam-engine.

But above all, we ſhall find our contemplations urged to the phenomena of light and heat; thoſe great powers which give life and energy to the univerſe!—powers which, by the wonderful proceſs of combuſtion, are placed under the command of human beings, who, without their aſſiſtance, would not only be incapable of operating on the materials around them, but could ſcarcely ſupport their own exiſtence. If we could for a moment ſuppoſe the privation of fire and artificial light, it would follow as an immediate inference, that the greateſt part of the globe would ceaſe to be the habitation of man. Whether he could enſnare or overtake thoſe animals, upon whoſe unprepared remains he would then be compelled to feed;—whether he might ſtore the fruits of the earth for his winter ſupply;—what might be the phyſical and moral conſequences of a ſtate of ſuch deſolation, may, perhaps, be conjectured, but no eſtimate can ſhew its dreadful magnitude! But if it ſhould be proved, as in fact it may, that in the applications of fire, the management of heat, the production of light, the ſalutary effects of clothing, the ventilation of our dwellings, the preparation of our food, and in every other art and manufacture;—we do not, even now, derive half the advantage from combuſtion, which might be obtained by a judicious application of the principles already known; it will readily be admitted, that theſe ſubjects muſt conſtitute a very principal part of the inſtructions to be conveyed in the public lectures of the *Royal Inſtitution*.

A farther account of the laws and proceedings of this inſtitution will appear in our next, and be continued occaſionally.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THIS theatre was opened on the 15th of June, and on the 16th, a new farce, was produced, under the name of 'TIS ALL A FARCE.

CHARACTERS.

Belgardo, Mr. Farley; Alphonſo, Mr. Palmer; Gortez, Mr. Emery; Teſty, Mr. Davenport; Nampy, Mr. Fawcett. Caroline, Miſs Menage.

The ſtory is as follows:

Colonel Belgardo is in love with Caroline, the daughter of don Gortez, who has a violent antipathy againſt Belgardo's family, and who has betrothed his daughter to Alphonſo, the ſon of his old friend don Teſty. Belgardo paſſes himſelf upon Gortez as the friend of Alphonſo, pretending that he came to ſee what ſort of a girl Caroline really is, as his friend Alphonſo had been informed that her perſon had by no means been favoured by nature. During this ſpecious pretext, Alphonſo

arrives, and Belgardo perſuades Gortez that his rival is an impoſter, repreſenting him as nothing but a barber. Alphonſo reſents this inſulting falſehood, a duel enſues, and he is left wounded by Belgardo, who ſuppoſes that he has killed Alphonſo. In his flight Belgardo and his ſervant find Numpy, a whimſical ſervant out of place, aſleep in the ſtreet. To elude purſuit Belgardo changes cloaks with Numpy, and the latter is ſeized by the guard as the murderer. He however eſcapes; but meeting Belgardo, the latter under the threat of chaſtiſement, induces Numpy to aſſume the character of Alphonſo, promiſing to procure him the daughter of don Gortez in marriage. They go to don Gortez, and ſoon after their arrival find that don Teſty is come to enquire after his ſon Alphonſo. In this perplexity Belgardo perſuades Gortez that old Teſty will be very angry if he finds his ſon is not married, undertaking to get the ceremony immediately performed. Gortez entruſts the affair to Belgardo, who retires with the lady and returns as her huſband, and thus the piece concludes.

'Tis all a Farce! is attributed to the pen of Mr. Aſlingham, and is remarkable for buſtle, ſpirit, and many ſtriking *traits* of comic humour.—To the exertions of Fawcett, the author is particularly indebted for the ſucceſs of his piece. This eccentric actor ſuſtained the part aſſigned to him with extraordinary humour, and enriched the meaning of the comic writer with ſome occaſional, but not improper applications, that were received with the warmeſt plaudits by the audience.

THE BRITISH MUSE.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Written by H. J. PYE.

STILL the expected Muſe, in vain
Reluctant Peace impatient wooes;
Still cruel War's deſtructive train
O'er half Mankind their vengeance looſe;
Still o'er the genial hours of Spring
Fell Diſcord waves her crimſon wing—
O'er bleeding Europe's ravaged Plains
The Fiend in ſtate terrific reigns;
Nor oaten pipe, nor paſtoral ſong
Reſounds her waving woods among;
But floating on the burthen'd gale afar,
Rolls in tremendous peal the thundering voice of War!

Yet far from Albion's tranquil ſhores,
The ſtorm of Deſolation roars;
And while o'er fair Liguria's vales,
Fann'd by Favonius' tepid gales,
O'er Alpine heights that proudly riſe,
And ſhroud their ſummits in the ſkies,
Or by the Rhine's majeſtic ſtream,
The hoſtile arms of Gallia gleam,
Fenc'd by her naval hoſts, that ride
Triumphant o'er her circling tide,
Britannia jocund pours the feſtive lay,
And hails, with duteous voice her George's natal day!

Yet tho' her eye exulting ſees
Valour her daring offſpring crown,
And Glory wafts, on every breeze,
The ſwelling pæans of renown,
Not from the warrior's laurel leaves
The votive garland now ſhe weaves;
Sweeter than Maia's balmy breath,
Concord perfumes the civic wreath
Of flowers, embued with dew divine,
Which Albion and Ierne twine,
To deck his brow, whom each, with grateful ſmiles,
Owns Heir of Ocean's reign, Lord of the Britiſh Iſles!

God of our Fathers riſe,
And thro' the thund'ring ſkies,
Thy vengeance urge;
In awful juſtice red,
Be thy dread arrows ſped,
But guard our Monarch's head—
God ſave great George!

Still on our Albion ſmile
Still o'er this favoured Iſle,
O ſpread thy wing;
To make each bleſſing ſure,
To make our fame endure,
To make our rights ſecure,
God ſave our King!

To the loud trumpet's throat,
To the ſhrill clarion's note,
Now jocund ſing;
From every op n foe,
From every traitor's blow,
Virtue defends his brow,
God guards our King!

On his MAJESTY'S ESCAPE from ASSASSINATION.

HIGH on Albion's rocky ſhore,
Where ſurrounding billows roar,
Britannia ſat, majeſtic maid!
While the rude breeze around her play'd;
Her looks that beam'd of conſcious pride,
Fierce Gallia's tumid wrath defy'd;

Helvetia's frowns, but drew a ſmile,
From her who guards the ſea girt iſle;
With joy that mock'd the name of fear,
She view'd her ſons of valour near;
Enraptur'd, bleſt, ſhe thank'd the Gods that gave
Her free-born ſons to hold the trident of the wave.

When lo! was heard a voice from high,
Reſounding thro' the echoing ſky;
'Oh thou, the loveliеſt of the wave!
Proteſtreſs fair, of Britons brave!
From foes, who diſtant threats unplay,
O turn your eyes, your thoughts away;
A nearer danger points its dart,
Ev'n to thy lov'd ſov'reign's heart;
But gracious heav'n that loves to wield,
Around the good its ample ſhield,
Will turn the point that threats his favour'd throne,
Preſerve a Monarch's life, prevent a People's moan.

'Fair daughter, liſt! this awful night
Ere yet the pale moon's glimm'ring light
Along the ſky its courſe ſhall ſpeed,
Or mark the horror of the deed;
The Traitor's arm ſhall ſpend its aim,
(To Gallia joy, to Albion ſhame!)
And true the winged death ſhall fly,
Leſt thy protecting wing be nigh,
Then haſte, amid gay pleaſure's ſcene,
The ſubtle ſerpent lurks unſeen,
But far is danger, vain the ſerpent's ſting;
Thro' Heav'n's indulgent voice, Britannia guards her King.'

It ceas'd: and wing'd with grateful joy,
To execute the ſweet employ
Britannia flew; O happy taſk!
To tear aſide the Traitor's maſk;
Unnerve the arm, that aims the blow,
Where public worth creates the foe;
Where Virtue on the regal ſeat,
Provokes the heart's unlicens'd heat.
She flew, and o'er her Monarch's head,
With guardian care, her ſhield ſhe ſpread;
The tube was rais'd, the dire exploſion heard!
And horror's darkeſt dye, on ev'ry brow appear'd!

But vain the treach'rous ball purſu'd,
The way of death, the path of blood!
Safe, unhurt, his ſacred head;
Harmleſs flew the wing'd lead.
O Albion's ſons your liveliеſt praiſe,
To Heav'n your grateful pæans raiſe.
Let diſtant lands with echoes ring,
That Britons love their patriot king.
And ages yet unborn ſhall feel
Our ardent joy, our loyal zeal.
And while they read the treaco'rous, happy tale,
Delight ſhall ſoften rage, and gratitude prevail.

JUVENIS.

Mr. O'KEEFFE's ADDRESS to the Audience at Covent Garden Theatre, on Thurſday, June 12.

Written and ſpoken by Himſelf *.

OF the Great Maker's Works, a creature mean,
But little known, unſeeing and unſeen;
Not conſcious of a purpoſe it begins,
And from itſelf the ſilken fibres ſpins;
Wrapt in its downy woof, ſupine it lies,
Its taſk when finiſh'd, to appearance dies—
E'en ſome ſuch thing am I, not ſeen before—
My fabrications yet you've often wore;
Tho' fate may change a man into a worm,
What gloſs can into ſilk my ſtuff tranſform?
'A worm is unaccommodated man'—
So Shakſpeare's humble true idea ran.
Shining in ſtrength for ornament and uſe,
The beauteous ſattin did the Bard produce.
Bright were his flow'ry ſilks; their native hues,
Like Nature's flowers, freſh wet with morning dews;
Still thro' my woof the worſted would entwine;
A ſort of Iriſh tabinet was mine.
My ſilk was ſmooth, but coarſe its other half;
It touch'd; and, tick'ling, made the wearer laugh.
Firſt came my Farces, ſhot with cheerful ſong;
Thoſe pieces to the luteſtring claſs belong:
On Cowſlip taffeta was pra ſe beſtow'd;
A Kentiſh Farmer, I made quite the mode;
Now Fabrics grave, and lable Paduaſoy,
And flimſey farſnet, could my hours employ.
The female mind in rainbow-tints I trac'd,
And royal purple has my pieces grac'd,
But now I am thelf'd, you now muſt be array'd
In home-ſpun robes of German ſtiff brocade!
The ſilk-worm, like the Poet, feeds on leaves.
What Poet from the Bay his food receives?

* Mr. O'Keeffe ſpoke this addreſs after the ſecond act of the Comedy of the Lie of a Day, which was performed for his benefit, under the patronage of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction.

Ah! no; from Spencer's, Butler's, Otway's dome,
The Bay can only flouriſh on the tomb!
When paſt their labour, Bards ſhould eat no more,
But ſleep, till wing'd to kinder worlds they ſoar.
Thoſe hapleſs ſpinners of the treaſur'd mind
Have flown, and left immortal woofs behind!
The clear diſtinction their examples give
'Twixt thoſe who live to write, and write to live.
May future Bards—good God! my pray'r, ah! grant,
Inſtead of Silk-worm, emulate the ant!
My early and my ardent wiſh was fame;
What Bard dare ſay he does not feel the ſame?
To mend your morals, was my next deſire;
Vice I'd conſume, had I a mine of fire.
'Twere affectation, ſhould I ſeem to hide
Thoſe feelings that alone can ſanction pride.
Condemn the boaſt, your anger I'd endure,
That, when not poor myſelf, I lov'd the poor.
Inur'd to peril, and experience taught,
Stage-battles ſix and thirty I have fought;
Some twenty years ago, my breath to yield,
With flying colours I had quit the field.
To modern jokes you'd cry, and ſhake the head,
'Call you this fun? Ah! ſign O'Keeffe is dead!'
For me the gods in claps have thund'ring roar'd;
'Now ev'ry puny whipſter gets my ſword!'
The wonder how in writing to ſucceed,
When what I write, alas! I cannot read!
I cannot ponder o'er my infant line,
To dreſs, correct, change, poliſh, and refine.
Repeatedly I muſt my nonſenſe hear—
Fancy was baited thro' my wearied ear.
Uncertain the event, the labour great,
The Poet, and his Writer, too, muſt get!
Kind were my friends here of the mimic trade;
Of my weak efforts ſtill the moſt they made;
And as my dulneſs o'er their ſkill prevail'd,
Their bounty comes when all their patience fail'd.
A ſtruggling Milton on this globe has been,
Alas! a *beggar blind of Bethnal-green.*
Tho' Milton's genius ſcorns this poor abode— [*Pointing to his head.*
The Beggar's thanks are in this boſom ſtow'd.
The ſilk-worm Shakſpeare plants himſelf a tree,
But you have giv'n the leaves of mulberry.
This deed humane for heav'nly joys will ſue,
If I go firſt above, I'll plead for you!

ANACREONTIC SONG
AD POCULUM.

By Captain MORRICE,

For which he received the prize of the Gold Cup from the Harmonic Society.

COME, thou ſoul reviving Cup,
And try thy Healing Art;
Light the Fancy's viſions up—
And warm my waſted Heart!
Touch with glowing tints of *Bliſs*
Mem'ry's fading dream;
Give me, while thy Lip I kiſs,
The Heav'n that's in thy ſtream!

In thy fount the Lyric Muſe
Ever dipp'd her wing,
Anacreon fed upon thy Dews,
And Horace drain'd thy Spring!
I, too, humbleſt of the train,
There my *ſpirit* find,
Freſhen there my languid brain—
And ſtore my vacant mind!

When, bleſt Cup, thy fires divine
Pierce thro' Time's dark reign,
All the joys that once were mine
I ſnatch from Death again;
And, tho' oft fond Anguiſh riſe
O'er my melting mind,
Hope ſtill ſtarts to ſorrow's eyes—
And drinks the Tear behind!

Ne'er, ſweet Cup, was Vot'ry bleſt
More tho' Life than me;
And that Life, with grateful breaſt,
Thou ſee'ſt I give to Thee!
'Mid thy roſe-wreath'd Nymphs I paſs
Mirth's ſweet hours away;
Pleas'd, while Time runs *thro' the glaſs*
To Fancy's brighter day!

Then, magic Cup, again for me
Thy pow'r creative try;
Again let hope-fed Fancy ſee
A Heav'n in Beauty's eye!
O, lift my lighten'd Heart away
On Pleaſure's downy wing,
And let me taſte that Bliſs to-day
To-morrow may not bring!

PROCEEDINGS *in the Fourth* SESSION *of the Eighteenth Parliament of* Great Britain; *continued from Page* 401.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday May 26.

THE maſter of the rolls ſaid, he underſtood that a bill to prevent adultery had been ſent down to the houſe of commons from the houſe of peers. He did not riſe now for the purpoſe of diſcuſſing its merits, he would therefore move that it be read a firſt time, and then propoſe a day for the ſecond reading, and alſo move to have it printed. He then moved that the bill be now read a firſt time, which motion was ſeconded by Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Bouverie ſaid, he objected to the bill, on the grounds of its abridging the juriſdiction of parliament. He was for having the crime puniſhed to its utmoſt; but the preſent bill, in his opinion, inſtead of preventing, would only tend to increaſe the evil, and for this reaſon he would take the ſenſe of the houſe on the firſt reading.

After ſome oppoſition from ſir G. Heathcote, ſir Francis Burdet, and ſeveral others, the houſe divided on the firſt reading, ayes 152, noes 38.

Friday May 30. On the order of the day being moved by the maſter of the rolls, that the bill to prevent and puniſh adultery, be read a ſecond time,

Sir George Dallas, in a very eloquent ſpeech, oppoſed it. He began by ſtating, that the bill then for conſideration would tend to make the crime infinitely more injurious to ſociety than at preſent it poſſibly could be. In illuſtrating this principle he drew a very lively and pathetic picture of the ſtate of the female after it ſhould paſs into a law; and on this topic he put a variety of ſtriking caſes, which muſt occur; and concluded with giving it his decided negative.

Sir William Scott, in a moſt able and learned ſpeech, took a comprehenſive view of the bill, both in principle and in detail, and conſidered it in its preſent ſtate ill calculated for that end to which it was deſigned. It had been ſtated, but he could ſay erroneouſly, that adultery had increaſed of late years; it was no ſuch thing. From the year 1770 to 1780, divorces paſſed in the eccleſiaſtical court to the number of 53; from 1780 to 1790 there were 49; from 1790 to 1800 but 55; and this year, as yet, but one! The reaſon it was aſſerted in another place (the lords) that it had increaſed, was becauſe it was more the cuſtom of late to ſue for divorces *e vinculo matrimonii* in the lords, than ever was known before. He then ſtated that the whole ſcope of the bill was againſt the weaker ſex, and it was diſhonourable in men, and did not become them to foſter it. He concluded with ſaying it might be amended in a committee.—It was then read a ſecond time.

On Tueſday June 10, The order of the day being read, for the committee on the adultery bill, and the queſtion for the ſpeaker's leaving the chair being put,

Sir G. Heathcote ſaid, that for theſe laſt ſix years, there was nothing echoed about, at every circumſtance, but the crime of adultery, as if it were either novel in its nature, or more ſerious or afflicting now in its tendency, than at any other period in the hiſtory of the world; for his part, he did not believe, that in its progreſs it had exceeded the proportion it might naturally be ſuppoſed to bear to the encreaſing population of the country, and therefore it ſhould not now be puniſhed with penalties, inflicting greater ſorrows on it than the exiſting laws already impoſed. By the deciſion of many of the courts below, it had, in ſeveral inſtances, been puniſhed with impriſonment for life, for many individuals, who could not diſcharge the ſum given by heavy verdicts againſt them, lay in goal till their death. If adultery had encreaſed, that proceeded from the ſame cauſe by which the country had encreaſed in proſperity. It had proceeded from a vaſt and almoſt unlimited influx of wealth, from all parts of the habitable globe, and he did not ſee or know how it could be better prevented, than by leaving it to the laws already in force againſt it. The bill before the houſe profeſſed to prevent adultery; while, at the ſame time, it adopts a different principle, by an extenſion of puniſhments on its guilty aggreſſors. From this contradictory conduct and ſenſe, in which he viewed it, he muſt perſevere in his determined reſolution to oppoſe it in every ſtage.

Mr. Erſkine declared his wiſh, that the bill ſhould go into a committee. It claimed the moſt grave and ſerious attention of the houſe, and he truſted it would not be lightly treated on that account. The moral ſyſtem of our polity required regard toward it, and the public duty of every individual in that houſe was urgently demanded in its diſcuſſion. That adultery had increaſed of late years in England, was a fact not to be denied; but that was not the moſt coercive reaſon with him why he ſupported the bill. His motive was to defend the country from defamation, that he took part in the meaſure. He alſo thought there was as much moral ſenſe and rectitude in the kingdom, as at any period of its hiſtory, or as in that of any other country. But it was not with a view of drawing a compariſon with Britiſh morals or foreign morals that he became an advocate for the bill; it was that foreign nations ſhould not compare their virtues with thoſe of England, and ſay, 'We have laws to puniſh ſuch a crime, England has none.' His object, therefore, was to brand adultery as a crime, and to give it a proper place in our criminal code.

It was a juſt opinion of Monteſquieu, that 'the laws of a country ſhould be uniform, harmonized, and permanent with its crimes.—In our country, and in this particular offence, there was no ſuch uniſon. To prevent that anomaly was his wiſh, that foreign countries in a crime of this deep dye, ſhould not aſſert a ſuperiority over England. Murder, theft, and many ſubordinate offences, are already puniſhable by indictment, and he appealed to the good ſenſe of the houſe, whether a crime which ſtruck more deeply into the heart of man, and excited more afflictions than any of them, ſhould alone eſcape the penal code. For his part, he deemed it would be a libel on their humanity, as well as their judgments, to ſuppoſe they entertained the negative. Civil injuries of every deſcription, partook more or leſs of a public nature, and as there was no civil injury that could occur between man and man greater than this, ſo he thought there was no crime which ſhould ſo juſtly be expoſed to public puniſhment. Here the hon. and learned gentleman drew a very lively deſcription of the afflictions attached to the perpetration of this crime, and ſaid, he ſupported the bill from every principle of reaſon, juſtice, civil policy, and humanity.

Mr. Angelo Taylor was certain that the object profeſſed by the bill, would not be accompliſhed by the enacting clauſes it contained. At all events he ſaw no reaſon why we ſhould at this period of our hiſtory extend the penal code, already it was ſwelled to a moſt enormous length, for if this was added to it, another muſt follow, namely, a bill to include ſeduction in the liſt of penal laws, and that might be productive of God knows how many more. At the ſame time he was ready to admit that this was an offence highly injurious to ſociety; but ſtill it was not without its accordant puniſhment. He was doubtful, now that adultery was ſo much the topic of conſideration, whether ſeduction, both in its nature and its effects, was not a crime of infinitely greater magnitude. He emphatically aſked, whether the ſeduction, proſtitution, and everlaſting ruin of a beloved daughter, by the man, perhaps, who had been received into the boſom of an open, hoſpitable, and generous family, was not an offence, both againſt God and man, of as black a nature as adultery, or any other that could be committed to deſtroy domeſtic peace? For theſe, among many other reaſons, he ſhould oppoſe the bill.

Mr. Windham obſerved, that he did not riſe to diſcuſs the theory, or to expatiate on laws of any kind relative to the ſubject. He was of opinion, that thoſe now in force were powerful and penal enough already, and puniſhed the abettors and perpetrators of this crime as they ought. Divorces were increaſed, it is true, from the facility with which they were obtained; and it was right it ſhould be ſo; but divorces were no criterion for the increaſe of the offence; and he was firmly of opinion, that this country abounded with every moral principle to as high and general an extent as either it or any other country in the world did or does. Therefore this would be a meaſure more of indelicate diſtruſt of our morals, than a conſummate guardian againſt any perverſion of them.

When this bill was firſt brought into the other houſe of parliament, it was found ſo obnoxious in its then ſhape, that it became neceſſary to alter the whole ſyſtem. This houſe is now called upon, probably by expunging the errors of the ſecond, to diſcard all the original matter intended, and by adopting the ſupplementary detail, to change the prime principles that firſt agitated its advocates?

Even in that ſhape, however, he could not countenance it. He ſaw it ſurrounded with monſtrous miſchiefs. The people oppoſed it from not being prepared to conſider and reflect upon it, and he ſhould then give it his decided negative.

Sir William Scott, the attorney general, ſir Francis Burdett Jones, ſir Ralph Milbank, Mr. Baſtard, and Mr. Sheridan, ſpoke againſt the bill; the maſter of the rolls, Mr. Wilberforce, col. Ilford, and ſir Gregory Page Turner, for it.—At length a diviſion took place, for the the motion 104, againſt it 143; majority againſt the bill 39.

On Tueſday June 17, Mr. Pitt moved that the ſeveral reſolutions and addreſſes relative to the Union, as well as the exemplification of the act of the Iriſh parliament, laid yeſterday before the houſe, might be read, which being done; he obſerved, that it was his intention then to move for leave to bring in a bill, founded on thoſe ſeveral documents. This bill would conſiſt of a recital of all the articles of union as adjuſted and agreed on by the legiſlatures of both countries, and would alſo contain a recital of the repreſentation act, with a clauſe expreſſing the approbation of the parliament of Great Britain. In order to give full effect to the bill, it was likewiſe his intention to propoſe a clauſe, enacting that the objects in this bill ſpecified, ſhall be finally ratified, and ſhall conſtitute the baſis of an union between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, provided the parliament of the latter country ſhall paſs an act agreeing to the ſame, before the 1ſt of January, 1801. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill accordingly. The motion being agreed to, a bill was ordered.

Mr. Pitt preſented at the bar of the houſe, a meſſage from his majeſty, which ſtated, 'That doubts having ariſen, reſpecting the right of his majeſty, the queen, and the queen conſort, to give a title to their perſonal property, his majeſty recommended it to his faithful commons, to take ſuch meaſures as to them might ſeem fit for removing ſuch doubts, &c.' The meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration.

[To be continued.]

CONTINENTAL ADVICES.

From the London Gazette, May 6.

Downing-ſtreet, May 6.

THE following intelligence, which had been received at Vienna, has been tranſmitted from lord Minto to lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, in a letter dated April 20.

Accounts have been received from gen. Melas dated the 10th inſt.

It had been the general's intention to move forward againſt Varagio on the 9th, but having learnt that the enemy having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, intended to make a vigorous defence in this advantageous poſition, gen. Melas halted in conſequence, and deferred the attack until the following day; the battle was bloody, a great number of men being killed on both ſides; at length the perſeverance of his imperial majeſty's troops was ſucceſsful; ſeveral officers and about 200 men were made priſoners; among the former were ſome belonging to the ſuit of gen. Maſſena, who had haſtened in perſon to the ſcene of action, in the hope that his preſence would inſpire his troops with additional courage; he led them repeatedly to the charge; the enemy flying in diſorder was purſued as far as Invrea. That part of them which took the road leading along the ſea coaſt ſuffered conſiderably by the fire of the ſquadron of his Britannic majeſty. On another ſide M. Le Comte de Hohenzollern attacked and carried the Bochetta on the 9th, making 200 priſoners, with ſix pieces of cannon.

In the night between the 7th and 8th, gen. Kaim ſurpriſed the enemy's poſts at Mount Cenis, taking 200 priſoners and 16 pieces of cannon, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in that poſition.

London Gazette, May 10.

Downing-ſtreet, May 10. A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning from the hon. William Wyndham, his majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary at Florence, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Florence, April 24. The lateſt news arrived this morning from the vicinity of Genoa ſtates, that Maſſena, having been beat a ſecond time at Voltri on the 18th inſt. was obliged to take refuge, with the remainder of his army, within the walls of Genoa; and that all the

ſtrong poſts and forts without the city were in the hands of the combined powers, under the command of general Melas and admiral lord Keith.

From the London Gazette, May 20.

Downing-ſtreet, May 19.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, eſq. his majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary and commiſſary at the imperial royal and allied armies, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Riddlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

My lord,

The army marched from Donaueſchingen, the 2d inſtant, and arrived at Engen in the courſe of the afternoon, before the enemy had reached that place. Notwithſtanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining poſition of Stokach, yet it was not thought poſſible to proceed ſo far that day without expoſing to imminent danger the ſeveral corps of the archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the ſide of Zollhaus) and thoſe of generals Ginlay and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg, and Offenburg, and join the main army.

On the ſame day, the enemy withdrew the army, which had till then occupied the north eaſt part of Swiſſerland, and was oppoſed to the Auſtrians on the ſide of the Griſons and the Voraiberg, and brought the whole of it toward Conſtance and Schaffhauſen in the courſe of the following night, leaving the eaſtern frontier of Swiſſerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this force, united to that which had paſſed the Rhine at Shaffhauſen on the 1ſt inſt. attacked and carried the Auſtrian poſition at Stockach, occupied by prince Joſeph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought againſt him. On this occaſion the Auſtrians ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs both in men, cannon, and ſtores; though fortunately a part of the magazines which had been formed at Stockach had been carried away in the courſe of the two preceding days.

The prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Moſkirch, the left flank of gen. Kray's army was uncovered.

In this ſituation of things, and before the archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, gen. Kray was attacked at Engen about 2 o'clock in the afternoon by the main French army, commanded by gen. Moreau in perſon. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and conſiſted of five entire diviſions. A ſeparate force fell at the ſame time upon the archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen.

The French attacked every where with the utmoſt impetuoſity, bringing up freſh columns in ſucceſſion, and ſacrificing immenſe numbers of men on every part of the Auſtrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impreſſion on any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Auſtrians remained maſters of the whole poſition which they had occupied in the morning, and the archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps oppoſed to him, and taken ſeveral priſoners and three pieces of cannon.

His royal highneſs, to whoſe perſonal exertions this ſucceſs was chiefly owing, has on this occaſion merited and gained the eſteem and admiration of the whole army.

At this moment the ſpirit and confidence of the army was ſuch, that gen. Kray would in his turn have attacked the enemy, but for the loſs of Stockach, which rendered his retreat abſolutely neceſſary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at daybreak.

The army arrived at Leiptengen at nine in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till three in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moſkirch, where a junction was effected with prince Joſeph of Lorraine at nine in the evening.

The archduke covered the march, in the courſe of which his royal highneſs was joined by gen. Ginlay with the corps from Fribourg, and by the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army from Baylingen.

The whole of this march was made and the junction with gen. Ginlay, prince Joſeph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yeſterday the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, while gen. Kray had ſtill between 30 and 40,000 men detached on different points, gen. Moreau attacked the Auſtrian poſition at Moſkirch with his whole force, but owing to the ſteady bravery of the Auſ-

trian troops, and particularly to the decided ſuperiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impreſſion, and at ſun-ſet each army retired to its reſpective quarters. The loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides; but there is every reaſon to believe that the enemy has ſuffered much more conſiderably than the Auſtrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the priſoners made at the cloſe of the day is founded not only on the circumſtance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning, notwithſtanding his very great ſuperiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itſelf, which conſiſted in a ſucceſſion of impetuous but unſucceſsful attacks made by the French infantry under the fire of the Auſtrian artillery, and expoſed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unleſs gen. Kray ſhould be again attacked in the courſe of to-day, he will, probably take a poſition this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your lordſhip will probably have been much alarmed at the firſt reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be ſuppoſed that the expectation of the enemy ſhould not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers ſhould not have holden out to their government the moſt flattering hopes of ultimate and complete ſucceſs; but the ſteady valour of the Auſtrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the ſkill and unſhaken courage and coolneſs of the generals has, I truſt, under the bleſſing of God, fruſtrated the great deſigns of the enemy. I have the honour to be, &c. W. WICKHAM.

My lord, Ulm, May 8.

On the 6th inſt. the Auſtrians took a poſition behind the Danube without any material oppoſition from the enemy, whoſe loſs in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. On the ſame day the junction was effected with lieut. gen. Kienmayer.

The ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians paſſed through this place yeſterday, and marched about a league further, where they will halt to day, and their junction with gen. Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the neceſſity that may exiſt for haſtening their march.

The firſt diviſion conſiſting of 6000 men had joined the main army in time to render very eſſential ſervices, and was cloſely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiſs regiment of Roverea in his majeſty's ſervice, under the command of col. de Watteville, has formed a part of the archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly diſtinguiſhed by its bravery and good conduct: I am ſorry to add that it has ſuffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or ſeverely wounded.

It is impoſſible at preſent to obtain any exact return of the Auſtrians' loſs in killed and wounded.

Though the general officers expoſed themſelves on every occaſion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made priſoner, and one only (major gen. Karaizai) wounded.

Few priſoners have been made on either ſide; but the Auſtrians were obliged to leave ſome of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Auſtrians has been broken or diſperſed by the enemy, nor have they loſt a ſingle piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though ſeveral fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another diſpatch, took three pieces from the enemy at the time when his royal highneſs formed his junction with the commander in chief near Engen. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

London Gazette, May 27.

Downing-ſtreet, May 27, 1800.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, eſq. his majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary and commiſſary at the imperial royal and allied armies, and from lieut. colonel Clinton, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

My lord, Head Quarters, Memmingen, May 10.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the army marched in the courſe of the night of the 6th to Langen Enſlingen; the enemy ſent only a detachment to obſerve the movement of the Auſtrians on the left of the Danube, and marched with the main body of his army in a direction which gave general Kray

an apprehenſion for his communication with lieut. gen. prince Reus, in the Voralbergh, to preſerve which he haſtened by a forced march, recroſſing the Danube at Reidlingen to Biberach, which place he reached in the afternoon of the 8th. The army took a poſition behind the Riſs. The enemy, however, ſtill had the advance, and already occupied Waldſee. On the 9th, the Auſtrian advanced poſts in front of the Riſs were vigorouſly attacked and driven in. General Kray, wiſhing to avoid engaging in a general affair, fell back at night to Ochsenhauſen. Every report of the enemy ſtated that he was ſtill marching by his right. This morning the army croſſed the Iller in two columns at Illerdiſſen; and near this place the troops had ſcarcely reached their ground, when the enemy began a freſh attack on the left; at the ſame time a report was received, that a ſtrong column was on its march to Kempton. Every thing announced on the part of the enemy the intention of an attack. General Kray, therefore, had determined to proceed to Ulm, where he will be joined by the corps of general Stanai, conſiſting of ten battalions and a large proportion of cavalry, beſide the ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians. The affair of this day, in which the Bavarians diſtinguiſhed themſelves much to the ſatisfaction of general Kray, terminated in one of the advanced poſts. I have the honour to be be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Donauwerth, May 13.

My lord,

I have much ſatisfaction in transmitting to your lordſhip the encloſed extract from the general orders iſſued by the commander in chief of the imperial army on the 11th inſtant, bearing the moſt honourable teſtimony to the conduct of the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian troops in the ſervice of his majeſty, commanded by colonel Baron de Wreede, acting as brigadier general.

Too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of the exertions that have been made on this occaſion by their ſerene highneſſes the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wurtemberg, to put the ſubſidiary troops in a ſituation to take the field, to haſten their march toward the Auſtrian army, and in every reſpect to fulfil and make good the engagements they had ſeverally contracted with his majeſty.

I am, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Extract from the general orders of the imperial and royal army in Germany.

The Bavarian troops diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo much by their bravery and their ſteadineſs in the action of yeſterday, that I feel myſelf bound to give this public aſſurance to their commander, col. Baron de Wreed, as well as to the officers and the whole corps, not only that I am entirely ſatisfied with their conduct, but that I owe them my very beſt thanks, which I beg them to accept.

Donauwerth, May 13.

My lord.

I have the ſatisfaction to inform your lordſhip, that general Kray having been attacked on the 11th inſt. on his march from Memmingen to Ulm, had repulſed the enemy, and driven him beyond Memmingen, where, in conſequence of this ſucceſs, he left a conſiderable corps under general Merfelde, who is charged to keep open the communication with prince Reuſs in the Voralberg.

The main army retired to Ulm, where it has effected its junction with the ſecond diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army, and with gen. Starray. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

London Gazette extraordinary, June 1.

Admiralty-Office, May 31, 1800.

Extracts of letters from vice-admiral lord Keith, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, eſq. ſecretary of the admiralty, dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, the 3d and 9th of May, 1800.

ON the 29th ultimo, general D'Ott communicated to me his intention of making a general attack on all ſides of Genoa, and requeſting co-operation, and that we might ſettle the plan.

At three A. M. on the 30th, the attack began on the part of general D'Ott, by ſignal from St. Pierre D'Arena, on Quarto, St. Martino, and St. Chriſtino, by general Gotteſheim, who preſſed the enemy up to the walls near the ſhore, under cover of the fire of the Phœnix, Mondovi, Entreprenante, Victoire Tender, launches and boats of the ſquadron. The affair continued until night, when the Auſtrians retired, being unable to diſlodge the enemy from the little fort of St. Martino, ſituated on a hill two miles from the ſea. General D'Ott was moſt ſucceſsful in ſeizing Dui Fratelli by Eſ-

ſcalade, and blocking up Diamonti: on the ſide of St. Martino the French durſt not follow the Auſtrians, in conſequence of the well directed fire of the ſquadron. It rained the whole day. Shells from the town fell among the ſhips. The French, however, on the ſame evening attacked and re-poſſeſſed themſelves of all their former poſts. It is reported they loſt many men, as far as fifteen hundred.

On the 2d, the enemy made a deſperate ſortie on lieutenant-general D'Ott's centre at Seſtri. They kept advancing in columns to the muzzles of the cannon repeatedly for an hour, and did not retire till they loſt twelve hundred men, of whom twenty officers and two hundred and eighty privates are priſoners.

On the 4th I received a letter from the general, informing me that the French had retired to St. Eſpirito; and had ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs on the 2d at Louano. He ſays that he was much indebted to the fire of the Phaeton, &c. and to the good management of captain Morris.

On the 7th two mortar boats and two gun boats arrived from Naples. The ſame day I heard from general Melas that the French had burnt their magazines at Alaſſio, and had retired to Port Maurice; and that captain Morris had ſeized twenty corn veſſels and a depot of arms, and galled the enemy's rear through ſeveral miles of their retreat. Two of Maſſena's ſtaff were taken in a ſmall boat near Albangna, in attempting to eſcape from Genoa.

Copy of a letter from vice-admiral lord Keith, to Evan Nepean, eſq. dated Monitaur, off Genoa, 10th May, 1800.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of encloſing a copy of a letter received by me at a late hour laſt night, from his excellency general Melas, which will convey to their lordſhips the moſt ſatisfactory accounts of the progreſs of the Auſtrian arms, and of the retreat of the enemy's army from the Genoeſe territory. I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Head-quarters, Oneglia,
My lord, 8th May, 1800.

WE have been very ſucceſsful yeſterday. The right wing of the army, commanded by general Elſnitz, who was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Muchio delle Pietra, and ſucceeded ſo well, that at nine o'clock in the morning victory had declared in his favour. The general of diviſion Grevier, with a great number of officers, and 1500 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, were made priſoners. The right of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Capo di Berta. We have purſued him beyond Port Maurice. Fifteen pieces of cannon of different ſizes have been taken from him along the coaſts. Our loſs has not been conſiderable; but I regret the loſs of major-general Brentano mortally wounded, and major Caſſare killed. The corps of general Elsnitz is now at St. Bartholomeo; and general Gourroupp marches with his flying corps to Colla Ardente, and his van guard is already at Broglio, behind the Col de Tende. I wait for the reports of the parroles, who are in the purſuit of the enemy, to make my final diſpoſitions. In the meanwhile I requeſt your excellency to accept the reſpect with which I have the honour to be, &c.

MELAS.

Downing-ſtreet, May 31.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, were this morning received from Thomas Jackſon, eſq. his majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary at Turin, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary for foreign affairs.

My lord, Turin, May 10, 1800.

I HAVE the greateſt ſatisfaction in informing your lordſhip that the intelligence which has arrived here of the further operations of the Auſtrians in the Riviere is highly favourable and important.

Two days ago advice was received of a ſucceſsful attack of the Col de Tende on the 6th, which important poſt was carried by the bayonet, and the enemy was driven beyond Saorglo and Breglio with the loſs of four pieces of cannon. This affair made only a part of the plan of general attack, and was connected with the operations of the reſt of the army in all the intermediate poſitions down to the ſea ſhore; the reſult of theſe attacks is, that the enemy, being forced and driven from the poſition of St. Eſprit and in every quarter, was retreating towards Nice.

In the official relation of theſe affairs which has been publiſhed here, it is ſaid that the Britiſh veſſels which purſued the enemy on the coaſt contributed greatly to accelerate their flight.

Yeſterday morning official intelligence

arrived here from the head-quarters of Oneglia, the 7th, of the enemy having been again attacked that morning, and completely defeated, with the loſs of 1500 priſoners, 45 officers, and the general of diviſion Grevier, and fifteen pieces of cannon. The Auſtrian general Brentano is ſaid to be mortally wounded. In conſequence of this affair, the whole principality of Oneglia was evacuated, and the French are repreſented as retreating in the greateſt diſorder toward St. Remo. In theſe official relations much praiſe is beſtowed on the Piedmonteſe officers and troops, who have much diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

The French have another poſition at Vintimille, on the Roia, but which it is not ſuppoſed they can maintain, and it is not doubted that they will be driven beyond the Var in a few days.

We have nothing new from Genoa or Savona: theſe places ſtill hold out. I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. JACKSON.

Turin, May 12, 1800.

My lord,

It is with infinite ſatisfaction that I can inform your lordſhip of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa and the county of Nice, by the French troops under Suchet, remains of which have paſſed the Var; and Nice, with its two caſtles, was yeſterday occupied by the imperial troops under the orders of general Kneſewich.

General Kaim, the commander in chief here, has this moment ſent intelligence to the government of this joyful event. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. Jackſon.

Downing-ſtreet, June 7, 1800.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from lieutenant-colonel Clinton, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Head Quarters, Ulm,

My lord, May 22, 1800.

SINCE the army croſſed the Danube at this place on the 12th inſt. the enemy has not ventured to make any movement of conſequence: in the night of the 18th he paſſed the Danube, in conſiderable force, at Erbach, and the following day reconnoitered the poſition of the Auſtrians, on the heights above the town, which he found ſo formidable, that he recroſſed the Danube in the courſe of the night, and reſumed his poſition between that river and the Iller, without attempting any thing.

The reſult of the different affairs of advanced poſts ſince the arrival of the army in its preſent poſition, has uniformly been to the advantage of the Auſtrians.

London Gazette, June 10.

Downing-ſtreet, June 8.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from the right hon. lord Minto, his majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary at Vienna, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Vienna, May 28.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint your lordſhip, that the citadel of Savona ſurrendered on the 15th inſtant. The garriſon are priſoners of war. I have the honour to encloſe the extraordinary court gazette publiſhed on that occaſion.

Extraordinary Supplement of the Vienna gazette, May 27.

By capt. Salomon, of the regiment of Lattermann, who arrived here laſt night as courier, count Melas, general of cavalry, has ſent intelligence from Nizza dated the 17th inſt. that according to the report of major gen. Francis count ſaint Julien the enemy's general Buget, who defended the citadel of Savova, finding himſelf under the neceſſity of capitulating, on the 15th a capitulation had immediately been concluded upon the following conditions:

The garriſon of the enemy was to march out on the 16th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with the uſual honours, and as will be ſeen by the following articles of capitulation, to be marched as priſoners of war into the ſtates of Upper Auſtria.

The general could not as yet ſpecify the ſtrength of the garriſon, nor the amount of the cannon and ammunition and magazines of different forts in the citadel, as major gen. count ſaint Julien had delayed ſending an account of them until the enemy ſhall have evacuated the place.

Capt. Salomon has on this occaſion gained much reputation.

Gen. Melas mentions at the ſame time that the enemy's generaliſſimo had made ſeveral attacks on the 13th in conſiderable force on field marſhal lieut. count Hohenzollern at Durazzo, but had been repulſed by our troops.

The enemy's general of diviſion, Soult, a chief of brigade, and many of the enemy have been made priſoners of war in theſe attacks; and the general promiſes to forward by the firſt opportunity the particulars ſent him by the field marſhal lieutenant.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation.]

Admiralty Office, June 10.

Copy of a letter from vice admiral lord Keith, K. B. commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, eſq. dated on board the Monitaur, off Genoa, the 16th May.

Sir,

YOU will be pleaſed to acquaint their lordſhips with the reduction of the important fortreſs of Savona this day by famine, in conſequence of the vigilance and activity of his majeſty's officers, and thoſe of the king of Naples, whoſe boats have rowed guard during forty one nights with a perſeverance highly creditable to them all, particularly capt. Downman of the Santa Dorotea, capt. Settimo of the Neapolitan brig Strombolo, and lieut. Jackſon, acting captain of his majeſty's ſloop Camelion, to whoſe care the blockade of Savona has been more eſpecially committed. I have ſeen the terms propoſed, accepted them, and authoriſed capt. Downman to ſign the capitulation (in conjunction with major gen. count ſaint Julien, in my abſence.

I underſtand the garriſon conſiſted of about 800 men. A copy of the articles of capitulation, and a return of military ſtores, &c. ſhall be tranſmitted by the next opportunity. I have the honour to be, &c. KEITH.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Gazette.

Admiralty-office, June 3.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on Board his Majeſty's Ship Monitaur, off Genoa, the 7th of May.

Sir,

YOU will be pleaſed to lay before their lordſhips the enclоſed copy of a letter from captain Dixon, of his majeſty's ſhip Lion, to ſir Thomas Trowbridge, bart. containing a narrative of the circumſtances attending the capture of the Guillaume Tell, and a liſt of the killed and wounded on board his majeſty's ſhips on that occaſion.

The honourable teſtimony borne by captain Dixon, to the meritorious conduct of the officers engaged with him in the purſuit and capture of this ſhip, cannot fail to attract their lordſhips attention, and enſure the honour of their countenance and ſupport. I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Lion, at ſea, off Cape Paſſero, March 31.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yeſterday morning, at nine o'clock, Cape Paſſero bearing N½E diſtant ſeven leagues, the French ſhip of war Le Guillaume Tell, of 86 guns, and 1000 men, bearing the flag of Contre admiral Dacres, ſurrendered, after a moſt gallant and obſtinate defence of three hours and a half, to his majeſty's ſhips Foudroyant, Lion, and Penelope.

To detail the particulars of this very important capture, I have to inform you, that the ſignal rockets and cannonading from our batteries at Malta, the midnight preceding, with the favourable ſtrong ſoutherly gale, together with the darkneſs which ſucceeded the ſetting of the moon, convinced me the enemy's ſhips of war were attempting to effect an eſcape, and which was immediately aſcertained by that judicious and truly valuable officer, captain Blackwood, of the Penelope, who had been ſtationed a few hours before between the Lion and Valette, for the purpoſe of obſerving cloſely the motions of the enemy. Nearly at midnight an enemy's ſhip was deſcribed by him, when the Minorca was ſent to inform me of it, giving chace himſelf, appriſing me by ſignal that the ſtrange ſhips ſeen were hauled on the wind to the ſtarboard tack. I loſt not one moment in making the ſignal for the ſquadron to cut or ſlip, and directed captain Miller, of the Minorca, to run down to the Foudroyant and Alexander with the intelligence, and to repeat the ſignal.

Under the preſs of canvas I gave chace until five, A. M. ſolely guided by the cannonading of the Penelope; and, as a direction to the ſquadron, a rocket and blue light were ſhewn every half hour from the Lion. As the day broke I found myſelf in gun ſhot of the chace, and the Penelope within muſket ſhot, raking her, the effects of whoſe well directed fire during the night had ſhot away the main and mizen top-maſts and main-yard; the enemy appeared in great con-

ſuſion, being reduced to his head-ſails, going with the wind on the quarter.

The Lion was run cloſe alongſide, the yard arms of both ſhips being juſt clear, when a deſtructive broadſide of three round ſhot in each gun was poured in, luffing up acroſs the bow, when the enemy's jib-boom paſſed between the main and mizen ſhrouds: after a ſhort interval, I had the pleaſure to ſee the boom carried away, and the ſhips diſentangled, maintaining a poſition acroſs the bow, firing to great advantage.

I was not the leaſt ſolicitous either to board or be boarded, as the enemy appeared of immenſe bulk and full of men, keeping up a prodigious fire of muſketry, which, with the bow chaces, ſhe could for a long time only uſe. I found it abſolutely neceſſary, if poſſible, to keep from the broadſide of this ſhip. After being engaged for about fifty minutes, the Foudroyant was ſeen under a preſs of canvas, and ſoon paſſed, hailing the enemy to ſtrike, which being declined, a very heavy fire from both ſhips, broadſide to broadſide, was moſt gallantly maintained, the Lion and Penelope frequently in ſituations to do great execution: in ſhort, ſir, after the hotteſt action that probably was ever maintained by an enemy's ſhip, oppoſed to thoſe of his majeſty, and being totally diſmaſted, the French admiral's flag and colours were ſtruck.

I have not language to expreſs the high ſenſe of obligation I feel myſelf under to captain Blackwood, for his prompt and able conduct in leading the line of battle ſhips to the enemy, for the gallantry and ſpirit ſo highly conſpicuous in him, and for his admirable management of the frigate: to your diſcriminating judgment it is unneceſſary to remark, of what real value and importance ſuch an officer muſt ever be conſidered to his majeſty's ſervice. The termination of the battle muſt be attributed to the ſpirited fire of the Foudroyant, whoſe captain, ſir Edward Berry, has juſtly added another laurel to the many he has gained during the war.

Captain Blackwood ſpeaks in very high terms of the active and gallant conduct of captain Long, of the Vincejo, during the night; and I beg to mention the ſervices of captains Broughton and Miller.

The crippled condition of the Lion and Foudroyant made it neceſſary for me to direct captain Blackwood to take poſſeſſion of the enemy, take him in tow, and proceed to Syracuſe.

I received the greateſt poſſible aſſiſtance from lieutenant Joſeph Patey, ſenior officer, of the Lion, and from Mr. Spence, the maſter, who, together with the other officers and ſhip's company, ſhewed the moſt determined gallantry.

Captains ſir Edward Berry and Blackwood have reported to me the ſame gallant and animated behaviour in the officers and crews of their reſpective ſhips.

I am ſorry to ſay that the three ſhips have ſuffered much in killed and wounded, and that the loſs of the enemy is prodigious, being upward of two hundred.

I refer you to the incloſed reports for further particulars as to the ſtate of his majeſty's ſhips, and have the honour to remain, ſir, &c.

MANLEY DIXON.

P. S. The Guillaume Tell is of the largeſt dimenſions, and carries thirty-ſix pounders on the lower deck, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, and thirty-two pound carronades on the poop.

A Return of the killed and wounded.

Foudroyant—Eight killed, 61 wounded.
Lion—Seven killed, 78 wounded.
Penelope—Two killed, two wounded.

Officers killed or wounded.

Foudroyant—Captain ſir Edward Berry, knt. ſlightly wounded, but did not quit the deck—Lieutenant J. A. Blow, wounded—Philip Bridge, boatſwain, wounded—Edward Weſt, midſhipman, wounded—Granville Proby, midſhipman, wounded—Thomas Cole, midſhipman, wounded.

Lion—Mr. Hugh Roberts, midſhipman, killed—Mr. Alexander Hood, midſhipman, wounded.

Penelope—Mr. Dameral, maſter, killed—Mr. Silthorpe, midſhipman, wounded.

(Signed) MANLEY DIXON.

The London Gazette.

Admiralty-office, June 17.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Uſhant, the 10th Inſtant.

Sir,

I INCLOSE, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, a report of the tranſactions of the ſquadron under the orders of ſir Edward Pellew, ſince his departure, and I beg leave to call their lordſhip's attention to the gallant conduct of lieutenant Pinfold, of the Impetueux, in boarding and carrying L'Inſolente, corvette, in the Morbihan.

I am, ſir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Impetueux, at Quiberon, June 7.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordſhip of my arrival at this anchorage with the ſhips under my orders, on the 2d inſtant, and in my way down collected the Thames. On the 3d, I was joined by the Amethyſt, Amelia, and the Winchelſea troop ſhip. On the 4th, the Thames, Cynthia, and ſmall force, attacked the ſouth-weſt end of Quiberon, ſilenced the forts which were afterward deſtroyed by a party of troops landed under major Ramſey; ſeveral veſſels were brought off and ſome ſcuttled, the only loſs, two killed and one wounded on board the Cynthia. On the 5th, the Ramillies joined with the Diadem, Inconſtant, and Viper cutter, and on the 6th, before day, we ſucceeded in an attempt upon the Morbihan, whence were taken two brigs, two ſloops, two gun-veſſels, and about one hundred priſoners; a corvette brig L'Inſolente of eighteen guns was burnt with ſeveral other ſmall craft, the guns all deſtroyed, and the magazine blown up.

Three hundred of the Queen's regiment were employed upon this ſervice; and the gun launches and naval force were under the direction of lieutenant John Piſfold of this ſhip, who boarded the corvette with much bravery, and performed the ſervice with much judgement and officer-like conduct; the loſs was only one ſeaman killed in his boat, and ſome ſlight hurts.

A lieutenant of the Thames, and ſome few men in different ſhips have been wounded ſince here, but I am happy to ſay all the coaſting trade between the different ports has been moſt completely ſtopped, with the proviſions and wine for the Breſt fleet. I have the honour to remain, my lord, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

Admiral the earl of St. Vincent, &c.

The London Gazette.

Admiralty-office, June 21.

Copy of a Letter from Earl St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c, to Evan Nepan, Eſq. dated Uſhant, the 12th Inſtant.

Sir,

I INCLOSE for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, letters which I have this inſtant received from rear-admiral ſir John Borlaſe Warren, giving an account of the boats of the ſhips under his orders having cut out from St. Croix, three armed and eight other veſſels, laden with proviſions for the combined fleet in Breſt.

The Unicorn being ſhort of water, I have directed captain Wilkinſon to ſee the prizes into Plymouth, and to rejoin the ſquadron the inſtant he ſhall have completed his water and proviſions.

I am, ſir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Renown, off the Penmarks, June 11.

My Lord,

I BEG leave to inform you, that having obſerved a convoy of brigs and chaſſe marées at anchor near a fort within the Penmarks, deſtined for the fleet at Breſt, and being of opinion that they might be cut out, I directed two armed boats from this ſhip, commanded by lieutenants Burke and Jane, together with lieutenant Kilogrivoff, of the Ruſſian navy, as well as from each ſhip of the detachment under my orders, to rendezvous on board the Fiſgard, and to follow captain Martin's directions for their further proceedings, whoſe letter to me is incloſed: and I am happy to ſay that the ſervice was performed with much gallantry and ſucceſs on the part of the officers and men of the ſhips employed. Although ſome loſs on our part has been ſuſtained, I truſt the meaſure will meet your lordſhip's approbation.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

Fiſgard, off the Penmarks, June 11.

Sir,

IN purſuance of the directions you gave me yeſterday evening, two boats from each ſhip named in the margin [Renown, Fiſgard, Defence, and Unicorn] aſſembled on board the Fiſgard, in order to attack the convoy laying at St. Croix; and at eleven o'clock, being as near the ſhore as the darkneſs of the night would permit (and the mode of attack previouſly determined) they proceeded under the command of the following officers: lieutenant Burke, Renown; lieutenant Dean and lieutenant Gerrard, Fiſgard; lieutenant Stamp, Defence; and lieutenant Price, Unicorn; but the wind being freſh from the ſouth-eaſt prevented their reaching the above anchorage till after day light, when, in oppoſition to a heavy battery, three armed veſſels, and a conſtant fire of muſketry from the ſhore, they took the three armed veſſels and eight others, laden with ſupplies for the fleet in Breſt; the reſt, amounting to twenty ſail, run upon

the rocks, where many of them will certainly be loſt.

I have the pleaſure to aſſure you, that the officers and men employed on this ſervice ſhewed a degree of zeal and intrepidity that can only be equalled by the cool, ſteady conduct, which I had the ſatisfaction to obſerve in them when paſſing through a very intricate navigation under a conſtant diſcharge of cannon from the ſhore.

Lieutenants Burke and Dean ſpeak highly in favour of Mr. Jane, acting lieutenant of the Renown, Mr. Fleming, mate of the Fiſgard, and lieutenant Killogriveff, of the Ruſſian ſervice (a volunteer) and I am glad they have had this opportunity of recommending themſelves to your notice.

The enemy loſt ſeveral officers and men; and I am ſorry to annex the names of ſeveral wounded in our boats.

I have incloſed a liſt of veſſels captured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. B. MARTIN.

Rear-admiral ſir J. B. Warren, bart. K.B.

Liſt of Veſſels taken.

La Nochette gun-boat of two 24 pounders.

Two armed chaſſe marées of ſix and ten guns each.

Two brigs, two ſloops, and four chaſſe marées, laden with wine, brandy, flour, and peaſe, proviſions for the fleet at Breſt.

Return of Men wounded.

Renown—Robert Ruiger, admiral's boatſwain, wounded.

Fiſgard—Thomas Hall, quarter-maſter, wounded. William Jones, marine, wounded. Robert Richardſon, dangerouſly wounded. J. WARREN.

SHIPS Captured from the ENEMY.

THE Penſee of four guns, and Sapajon of ſix guns, by the Sans Pareil.

Renard of three guns, and Conſalateur of one gun, by the Surinam.

Perſeverance of 16 guns, by the Unite.

La Preneuſe frigate of 48 guns, deſtroyed by the Tremendous.

Le Riſque a Tout of two guns, by the Roſe.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

MAY 29.

MONDAY laſt died, aged eighty-three, Mr. Benjamin Kenton, one of the wealthieſt citizens of London. He formerly kept a tavern in Whitechapel; he then became a wine-merchant in Mincing-lane, and went very largely into the trade of exporting porter. By his induſtry and frugality he had accumulated a fortune of nearly 300,000l, as the following particulars will ſhew, viz. in Bank-ſtock 20,000l, India-ſtock 10,000l, three per cent. conſols 60,500l, five per cents. 70,000l, four per cents. 37,150l, new five per cents. 45,000l, reduced 58,921l, beſide an eſtate of about 600l per annum. He has left no immediate deſcendant but one grandſon, who was but little in his favour. The following is the manner in which his property is bequeathed: to John Coles 20,000l, to his executors, Mr. Till, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Watts, and Mr. Holford, 2,000l each; Mr. Uſher 2000l, the chamberlain of London 1000l, alderman Harley 1000l, Mr. Wal. 500l, Mr. Waley 1500l, Mr. Vaughan 2000l; Mr. Smith, the grandſon, 800l per annum; the Vintner's company 4000l, Blind Charity at Chriſt's 20,000l, Chriſt's hoſpital 5000l, Bartholomew's 5000l, Bethlem and Bridewell 5000l, Lying-in hoſpital 2000l, Philanthropic 1500l, Aſylum 1500l, Foundling 1500l; with remainder to Mr. David Pike Watts, reſiduary legatee.

JUNE 5.

THE birth-day of his majeſty, who has entered into the 63d year of his age, was yeſterday celebrated by the moſt ardent effuſions of loyalty, and the moſt public demonſtrations of joy. The morning was uſhered in by the ringing of bells, the uſual emblematic enſigns were diſplayed, and about ſeven o'clock, the different volunteer corps of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and their vicinity, to the amount of near 12,000, began to aſſemble in Hyde park. The king appeared upon the ground at nine, accompanied by the duke of Glouceſter on his left ſide, the prince of Wales immediately after on the right, the duke of York on the left of his highneſs, and the duke of Cumberland, prince William of Glouceſter, and ſeveral general officers, bringing up the rear. On his majeſty's entering the park, his arrival was announced by a diſcharge of twenty-one pieces of cannon; after which the king paſſed the ſeveral lines, and then placing himſelf in front, received a general ſalute. The corps then proceeded to perform the different manœuvres preſcribed in the general order of the commander in chief. The weather was

extremely unfavourable, it having rained inceſſantly for ſome hours, in conſequence of which the ſplendour of this grateful ſcene was conſiderably diminiſhed. His majeſty, notwithſtanding the weather, continued on the ground the whole time. The volunteers performed their various evolutions with correctneſs, and, notwithſtanding the rain greatly injured their pieces, their firings were in general of a very excellent deſcription. A pleaſing emulation ſeemed to pervade the whole of the lines, and the warmeſt thanks of his majeſty were ordered to be communicated to them through the commander in chief, for their manly conduct on the occaſion.

The earl of Harrington, under his highneſs of York, commanded the line, and the ſeveral brigades were under the orders of generals lord Chatham, C. Somerſet, Burrard and Garth.

At one o'clock the park and tower guns were fired, and the loyal demonſtrations continued for the remainder of the day.

Horſe Guards, June 4.

His royal highneſs the commander in chief has received the king's commands, to convey to the ſeveral volunteer and aſſociated corps, aſſembled in Hyde Park this morning, his majeſty's thanks, for their truly military appearance, which reflects infinite credit on the officers under whom they have attained their preſent degree of perfection, as well as on the individuals who have enrolled themſelves in theſe corps, for objects of the higheſt national importance His majeſty, with the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction, contemplates, amid the many teſtimonies of affectionate attachment, which he has recently received from every claſs of his ſubjects, the unabated loyalty and zeal which pervade the armed volunteers throughout the kingdom. The corps of this deſcription eſtabliſhed in the metropolis, and its vicinity, have ſtrongly evinced their ſentiments, to the world, and in a mode peculiarly gratifying to his majeſty, by the order and regularity they have this day exhibited. His majeſty, while he thus ſtrongly expreſſes his approbation of them as ſoldiers, with eagerneſs embraces the opportunity of teſtifying the ſenſe he entertains of their merits in their civil capacities. He views, with pride and exultation, this reſpectable force, formed on the trueſt conſtitutional principles, and called forth in defence of thoſe national bleſſings, and of that freedom, which it is the firſt wiſh of his majeſty's heart to preſerve unimpaired, as the ſureſt ſupports of the dignity and proſperity of the Britiſh Empire. His royal highneſs the commander in chief has the higheſt ſatisfaction in diſcharging his duty, by communicating his majeſty's moſt gracious ſentiments toward the volunteer and aſſociated corps, and requeſts that the commanding officers will have recourſe to the readieſt means of making the ſame known to their reſpective corps, which were this morning reviewed by his majeſty.

FREDERIC, commander in chief.

JUNE 10.

Silver medals, in commemoration of the happy eſcape of his majeſty, have been ſtruck by order of Mr. Sheridan, of Drury-lane theatre. The front of the medal repreſents Providence protecting the king from the treacherous attempt againſt his life, figuratively diſplayed by a ſhield, and ſhivered arrow, pourtraying the ſovereign's ſafety. Encircled are the words—'God ſave the king!' On the reverſe of the medallion is the Britiſh crown; in the centre a wreath of laurel, the radiant beams of heaven ſpreading their influence over it; the words, 'Preſerved from Aſſaſſination!' with the day of the month on which the event happened (May 15,) and on the knot of the wreath, 'Give God Praiſe.'

JUNE 11.

Yeſterday the ſeſſion ended at the Old Bailey, when the following convicts received ſentence of death, viz. John Knight, William Hearn, and Iſaac Dowſe, for horſe-ſtealing.—John Williams, John Newman, Charles Moren, and Thomas Stevens, for burglaries.—Richard Franklyn, for a highway robbery; and William Mead, for a robbery, in Kenſington-gardens.—Richard Blaſkeſley and John Davis, for ſtealing in dwelling-houſes; and Richard Paget, for privately ſtealing. William Sneick, for reſcuing ſome contraband goods from ſome Cuſtom-houſe officers.—And Edward Jones, alias Dight, for high treaſon, by having in his poſſeſſion a mill for cutting blanks to reſemble the current coin of this kingdom, who was alſo ordered to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution.—Thirty-three were ordered to be tranſported for the term of ſeven years.—A number of others were ſentenced to ſlighter puniſhments, and then the court was adjourned to July next.

On the ſame day, an Admiralty ſeſſions

was held at the Old Bailey, when four priſoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. George Briggs, alias George Adams, James Wilſon, and Thomas Downing, for being taken on board French privateers, aiding and aſſiſting the enemies of this country, and ſeverally received judgment of death, and one was acquitted.

JUNE 14.

Their majeſties and the princeſſes arrived at Hatfield houſe, the ſeat of the marquis of Saliſbury, at nine o'clock yeſterday morning. The royal party were received by the marquis and marchioneſs, who uſhered them into the parlour fronting the water, where an elegant breakfaſt was provided, of which the illuſtrious viſitors, including the prince of Wales and the dukes of York and Cumberland, partook. At ten, the grenadier battalion of the Herts militia drew up in front of the houſe, to eſcort the king to the park. His majeſty then mounted his bay horſe, and, accompanied by the prince and the royal dukes, proceeded to the review ground. The queen, with the princeſſes Auguſta and Eliſabeth, attended by the noble hoſteſs, next followed in an elegant landau belonging to the marquis. Then came princeſs Mary, the princeſs of Orange, the counteſs of Harrington, ladies Georgiana and Emily Cecil, the marquis' daughters, and lady Ann Cecil, his lordſhip's ſiſter, in a ſociable. The band of the Herts militia played before the royal party to the ground, where two marquees were erected for the reception of her majeſty and the nobility.

When his majeſty was ſeen approaching the line, after mounting his horſe at Hatfield-houſe, a royal ſalute was fired of 21 guns; and on his arrival on the ground, the review commenced in the uſual order. The earl of Harrington commanded the line. The 7th light dragoons kept the ground. His majeſty returned to Hatfield-houſe immediately after the review, the cavalry repaired to the riding-houſe, and there diſmounted, and the infantry ordered their arms. Upon a gun being fired, the whole proceeded by corps to the dining-tables, which were marked for each, and remained at a little diſtance from their places, till another gun was fired as a ſignal for them to ſit down. The arms were regularly piled near the table. The next cannon was fired on drinking the king's health, and the laſt was for the cavalry to mount, the infantry to repair to their arms, and the whole to proceed to line both ſides of the road from the houſe to the lodges, previous to his majeſty's departure. Arms were preſented, colours dropped, muſic played, and officers ſaluted, as his majeſty paſſed between the ranks.

The different corps conſiſted of 75 officers and 1482 privates, including the band.

The collation conſiſted of roaſt and boiled beef, quarters of lamb, veal, ham, and neats tongues. A bottle of wine was put to every two plates, and ſix caſks of porter were provided. The extent of ground occupied by the tables was 140 feet. His majeſty's health was drank with three cheers.

A ſumptuous entertainment for the royal family was alſo provided. The table was laid for 18 perſons, including the king and queen, in king James' room, and the dinner was ſerved up on gold and ſilver plate. The table frame was elegantly decorated with china figures of various deſcriptions, all of them bearing the initials G. R. and the crown, in enamel, adorned alſo with military trophies. The frame thrown in ſand, repreſented, at the upper end, two light horſemen performing the ſword exerciſe; the other end, a warrior, having a ſhield, on which was inſcribed, 'vivant rex;' the centre pieces were decorated with military emblems, and the colours of the Herts militia; at the four corners were placed a Savoy cake, on which were exhibited the king's arms, the arms of the marquis of Saliſbury, the portrait of admiral Nelſon, with his coat of arms and mottos. Four paſtry baſkets had ſuſpended on each ſide medallions of their majeſties, the duke of York, and the four admirals. Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelſon. On the ſhield of the latter were the words,

'O God! thy arm was with him; and not to us, but to thy arm alone aſcribe we all.'

The room, which was moſt ſuperbly furniſhed, was decorated with pictures. On the right of the chimney-piece was placed a whole-length portrait of his majeſty, with the words in gold letters, in a wreath,

'Preſerved of God, beloved of his people.'

On the left was a whole-length portrait of the queen, and in gold letters the words,

'Favoured of Heaven, the glory of her ſex.'

Portraits of the marquis and marchioneſs of Saliſbury, king Charles I and lord Ranelagh, alſo adorned this apartment.

The cabinet miniſters and general officers, to the number of thirty, were entertained in another room.

At half paſt four, the royal family left Hatfield.

JUNE 16.

ADDRESS OF THE QUAKERS.

To George the Third, King of Great Britain and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

May it pleaſe the king,

Amid the general ſatisfaction which thy late eſcape from an attempt on thy life hath occaſioned, permit thy faithful and affectionate ſubjects, the religious ſociety of friends, uſually called quakers, thus publicly to manifeſt their thankfulneſs for thy preſervation.

We have received too many benefits during thy reign, too many marks of thy princely favour, not to feel greatly intereſted in thy perſonal ſafety; and we earneſtly deſire that this providential deliverance may more and more incline thy heart to ſeek the direction of Divine Wiſdom in all thy ſteps; for what greater bleſſing can we implore for a prince whom we honour and love, than that he may continually commend himſelf, and the people over whom he reigns, to the approbation of the King of kings.

Signed in, by Order, and on behalf of the yearly meeting of Friends held in London, the twenty-ninth day of the fifth month one thouſand eight hundred.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs, and for your affectionate congratulations on the merciful favour and protection which the Divine Providence has vouchſafed to me.

The repeated demonſtrations of loyalty and attachment to my perſon and government which I have received upon the preſent occaſion are highly acceptable to me; and you may rely on the continuance of my unremitting exertions to promote the welfare and happineſs of all deſcriptions of my ſubjects, and to preſerve inviolate their civil and religious privileges.

JUNE 19.

Yeſterday James Hadfield was brought into the court of king's bench, and on the motion of the attorney general, his indictment was read to him, which charged him with having feloniouſly and traitorouſly imagined and encompaſſed the death of our ſovereign lord the king, and that in conſequence of ſuch imagining and encompaſſing, he, the ſaid James Hadfield did on the 15th day of May laſt, feloniouſly and traitorouſly go to Drury-lane theatre, and then and there with a piſtol loaded with leaden balls and ſlugs, did take aim and fire at our ſovereign lord the king with intent to take away his life, and againſt the peace, &c. To this indictment the priſoner pleaded Not Guilty, and put himſelf for trial on God and his country.

He preſented a petition to the court, ſtating that he had been adviſed, that he had a good defence if he could be heard by counſel, and praying the court, as his poverty would not permit him to retain them, to aſſign him the honourable Thomas Erſkine and Mr. ſerjeant Beſt, as his counſel, and Mr. Humphrys as his Solicitor.

Lord Kenyon ſaid to Mr. Erſkine.—'I take it for granted you will have no objection.'

Mr. Erſkine ſaid—'My lord, I have ever underſtood it to be the univerſal opinion and practice of the bar, that, if a perſon accuſed of a crime prays the court to aſſign him counſel, and names any perſon who practiſes in the court in which the priſoner is arraigned, he is bound to give him his profeſſional aſſiſtance; and I deſire to add, for myſelf, that I cannot, in this place, give a ſtronger teſt of my loyalty and affection, for my ſovereign on the throne, than by expreſſing my readineſs to give to all his ſubjects the fulleſt benefit of the laws of England, as far as I am connected with their adminiſtration.

The court then, after conſulting the attorney general, Mr. Erſkine, and Mr. ſerjeant Beſt, who had by this time come into court, fixed on Thurſday next for the day of his trial.

JUNE 23.

The French and Batavian governments have agreed not to interrupt the fiſheries, provided the boats have no arms on board, the lords of the admiralty have conſented that the enemy's fiſhing-boats ſhould in like manner be unmoleſted, and free from capture.

JUNE 25.

Yeſterday being Midſummer-day, a common hall was held at Guildhall for the election of ſheriffs and other city officers, when aldermen Perring, Cadell, Leighton, and Albion Cox, eſq. being propoſed to the livery, the two latter were returned. A poll was, however, demanded for meſſ. Perring and Cadell.

JUNE 26.

At the cloſe of the day's poll for ſheriffs of London, the numbers were:

For Mr. alderman Perring -	1165
Mr. alderman Cadell -	1055
Sir William Leighton -	855
Robert Albion Cox, eſq.	852

Sir William Leighton and Mr. Cox declined any further conteſt; conſequently, the two former gentlemen will be declared ſheriffs.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New-York and Halifax, brought to Falmouth by the Earl of Gower packet, which left Halifax, on the 27th of May. By this packet, intelligence has been received that a conſpiracy of a moſt alarming nature had been diſcovered in Newfoundland, among the ſoldiers belonging to the regiment of fencibles raiſed for the defence of that iſland. It appears, that in conſequence of the intrigues of ſome United Iriſhmen, who had been permitted to come to that country from Ireland with paſſes, a ſpirit of diſaffection had been diffuſed among the troops, who are in general Iriſh, and of whom about ſixty had ſecretly taken the oath of United Iriſhmen. Thirty of the ringleaders in conſequence took up arms, deſerted to the woods, and fired on the troops ſent in purſuit of them: the remainder were on this apprehended by the activity of general Skerret, the commanding officer in the iſland. Twelve of them have been carried to Halifax, for trial, but eight others who were put on board another veſſel, being joined by the guard, roſe on the crew, and carried the veſſel into the gut of Canſo, where they all landed. When intelligence of this affair reached Halifax, two ſloops of war were immediately diſpatched in purſuit of them, and the 66th regiment were ordered to embark as ſoon as poſſible for Newfoundland to relieve the regiment on that ſtation. His royal highneſs the duke of Kent was expected to ſail for Newfoundland about the 10th of this month, in the St. Alban's man of war, to arrange and ſettle matters.

JUNE 27.

Yeſterday, in the court of King's-bench, came on the trial of James Hadfield, for high treaſon, in ſhooting at his majeſty in Drury-lane theatre, when, after the examination of a great many witneſſes, the chief juſtice, and his brethren, as well as the crown lawyers, were convinced it was a caſe of inſanity, and the jury, by direction of lord Kenyon, acquitted the priſoner, who is nevertheleſs to be confined for life.

[*The late period of the month, obliges us to poſtpone a particular account of this trial until our next.*]

SUMMER CIRCUITS.

HOME—Lord Kenyon chief juſtice of the King's-bench, and Mr. juſtice Groſe.

Weſtern—Lord Eldon, chief juſtice of the Common-pleas, and ſir Alex. Thompſon.

Norfolk—Sir Archibald Macdonald, chief baron, and baron Hotham.

Oxford—Mr. juſtice Le Blanc, and Mr. juſtice Heath.

Midland—Mr. juſtice Lawrence, and Mr. juſtice Rooke.

Northern—Sir Alan Chambre, and ſir R. Graham.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Hugh Roſe, eſq. of Baker-ſtreet, a ſon.

Lady of J. P. Auriol, eſq. of Park-ſtreet, a ſon.

Lady of William Dawſon, eſq. a daughter.

Right hon. lady Porcheſter, a ſon.

Lady of William Carver, eſq. a ſon.

Lady of Henry Davidſon, eſq. a ſon.

Lady of captain ſir T. B. Thompſon, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENRY Slaughter, eſq. to the right hon. viſcounteſs Monlague.

Lieutenant-colonel Anſon, to miſs Hamilton, of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet.

Benjamin Outram, eſq. of Butterly-hall, Derbyſhire, to miſs Anderſon, daughter of Dr. Anderſon, Iſleworth.

Thomas Whitaker Ledyard, eſq. of Road hill, Wilts, to miſs Sheppard, daughter of William Sheppard, eſq. of Great Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath.

Rev. Joſeph Shaw, of Everington, in Berks, to miſs Agnes Iſabella Benge, of Park-place, St. James's.

R. Colquhoun, eſq. jun. of Camſtraddan, Dunbartonſhire, to miſs Harriet Farrer, of Weymouth.

James R. Miller, eſq. of Budge-row, to miſs Harriot Brown, of the Circus, Billiter-ſquare.

DEATHS.

SAMUEL Codrington, eſq. of the Middle Temple.

Thomas Ker, eſq. of Quebeck-ſtreet.

Sir Francis Buller, bart. one of the juſtices of the court of common-pleas.

Mrs. Coke, wife of Thomas William Coke, eſq. M. P.

Right hon. Lady Bagot.

Lord Bradford.

John Cranke, eſq. of Peterſham, near Richmond.

Godſchall Johnſon, eſq. of Putney.

Thomas Whittell, eſq. deputy-regiſter of the lord-mayor's court.

Thomas Furnell, eſq. of Sunbury.

Major-general James Hartley, at Cannanore, in India.

Peter Brown, eſq. of Upper Tooting.

William Boſanquet, eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet.

PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT hon. George Canning—Privy-counſellor.

Lord Bridport—Viſcount Bridport.

Right hon. Henry Dundas—Keeper of the privy ſeal of Scotland.

Right hon. Henry Dundas, right hon. William Wyndham, baron Grenville, duke of Portland, right hon. William Pitt, duke of Montroſe, viſcount Belgrave, earl Bathurſt, right hon. Sylveſter Douglas, William Dundas, eſq. right hon. George Canning, and Thomas Wallace, eſq.—Commiſſioners for the affairs of India.

William Leighton, Edwin Joynes, Roger Kerriſon, John Everitt, Thomas Carr, Matthew Bloxam, Robert Burton, John Brazier, Alexander Gordon, James Earle, Beaumaris Ruſh, and Robert Graham, eſqrs.—Knights.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

MAY 13.

GEORGE Metcalfe, Kingſton upon-Hull, dealer.

John Froſt, Hedon, Yorkſhire, tanner.

Francis Smith Moſſe, Featherſtone-buildings, merchant.

Thomas Pickup, otherwiſe Healey, Caſtleton, Lancaſhire, carrier.

John Wilkes, Minchinhampton, Glouceſterſhire, baker.

John Penny, Ludlow, Salop, ſadler.

John Howard, Burnham Weſtgate, in Norfolk, innholder.

James Higſon, and Thomas Taſker, Liverpool, linen-drapers.

Lewis Moſes, Abergavenny, in Monmouthſhire, ironmonger.

MAY 17.

Abraham Benjamin, Caſtle-ſtreet, in Houndſditch, merchant.

Joſeph Charles Clarke, South Mimms, innholder.

John Merredew, Clapham, Surry, grocer.

Benjamin Dalby, Bradford, Yorkſhire, cornfactor.

Richard Sandover, Tamerton Folliot, in Devonſhire, dealer.

Charles Booth, Aſton, Warwickſhire, plater.

Thomas Swinnock, Ramſgate, in Kent, livery-ſtable-keeper.

John Richardſon, Cheſterfield, Derbyſhire, liquor-merchant.

William James, Briſtol, money-ſcrivener.

Joſeph Parkin, Lad-lane, warehouſeman.

Benjamin Ellis, Cheſter, hardwareman.

William Burge, Southampton, Hants, butcher.

MAY 20.

Robert Jeſſe, Briſtol, ſcrivener.

John M'Mikine, Halifax, Yorkſhire, dealer.

James Martyn, Houghton-ſtreet, Clare-market, whalebone cutter.

William Burch, Clapton, calico-printer.

William Tongue, Birmingham, gilt toy-maker.

Thomas Tolver, Cheſter, merchant.

John Bird, Wells, Somerſetſhire, whitesmith.

MAY 24.

Daniel Hollaway, Ayleſbury, Bucks, innholder.

Alexander Paterſon, Falmouth, Cornwall, ſurgeon.

John Motley, Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, woolſtapler.

Thomas Wilſon Winter, Kingſton-upon-Hull, innholder.

Samuel Kemp, St. Catherine's-ſtreet, Tower-hill, cheeſemonger.

Robert Whitechurch, Cambridge, common-brewer.

Richard Roche, Rocheſter, Kent, draper.

William Yarker, Lancaſter, merchant.

MAY 27.

Daniel Jones, Pontypool, Monmouthſhire, draper.

John Lowe, Finſbury-place, merchant.

Iſaac Jacobs, Liverpool, hardwareman.

Thomas Bennett, Butcher-hall-lane, painter.

MAY 31.

Oliver Davis, Vine-ſtreet, St. Martin in the fields, brewer.

Henry Berthoud, Adam's-court, Old Broad-ſtreet, merchant.
Robert Lattimore, Liverpool, linen-draper.
Edward King, London, merchant.
John Freethy, Strand, jeweller.
Thomas Whiffin, Stroud, Kent, ſhop-keeper.
William Stevenſon, King's-row, St. Pancras, money-ſcrivener.
Joſeph Hobſon, Moorgate in Netherthong, Yorkſhire, dealer.
Henry Lea, College-hill, merchant.
Henry Dawſon Thompſon, Crewkerne, Somerſetſhire, ſurgeon.
John Edwards, Kenſington, taylor.
William Dye, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, ſhip-builder.
Walter Hookway, St. John's-ſtreet, baker.
William Carden, Briſtol, merchant.
Thomas How Maſterman, Bucklerſbury, warehouſeman.
Joſhua Oldfield, Leeds, in Yorkſhire, cloth-merchant.

JUNE 3.

Charles Croſsley, Warrington, innkeeper.
James Hawkins the elder, and James Hawkins the younger, Rotherhithe-wall, Surry, boat-builders.
Arthur William Davis, George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, portrait-painter.
Lewis Pantin, Alderſgate-ſtreet, goldſmith.
James Whitaker, Doncaſter, Yorkſhire, wine-merchant.
George Parker, Strand, victualler.
William Dye, Yarmouth, ſhip builder.

JUNE 7.

George Sharland, Southmolton, Devonſhire, money ſcrivener.
John Godwin, Nailſea, Somerſetſhire, dealer.
Jonathan Evans, Exeter, dealer.
Lewis Moſes, Abergavenny, in Monmouthſhire, ironmonger.

JUNE 10.

W. Slater, Baſinghall-ſtreet, warehouſeman.
R. Mallet, North Tawton, Devonſhire, ſhopkeeper.
W. Greenly, St. Martin, in Hereford, hop-merchant.
J. Brice, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.

JUNE 14.

W. Anſtee, Dunſtable, Bedfordſhire, ſtraw-hat-manufacturer.
H. Mead, South Braham, Somerſetſhire, dealer in cheeſe,
J. Middleton Hayes, Ludlow, Shropſhire, woollen-draper.
Jon. Sherwood, Birmingham, ſadler.
A. Anderſon and D. Robertſon, Coleman-ſtreet, merchants.
W. Bell, Baſinghall ſtreet, baize-factor.
Providence Hanſard, Briſtol, baker.

JUNE 17.

J. Tankard and R. Tankard, Birmingham, dealer.
T. Turner, Gee Croſs, Cheſhire, innkeeper.
W. Neale, Frome Selwood, Somerſetſhire, innholder.
T. Liveſey, Hippings, Lancaſhire, grocer.
J. Packer Frome, Walbrook, merchant.
J. G. Skurray, Threadneedle-ſtreet, merchant.
W. Guy, Little Bell-alley, Coleman-ſtreet, victualler.
Vincent Federici, Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, bookſeller.

JUNE 21.

S. Higgins, Strand, pocket-book-maker.
R. Smolley, Gravelend, carpenter.
J. Elderſhaw, Derby, dealer.
J. Green, New-molton, in Yorkſhire, cornfactor.
W. Micklam, Emſworth, Hants, grocer.
J. Stephenſon, Manchester, innkeeper.
W. Latham, Hough, Cheſter, cheeſefactor.
G. Field, Minories, linen-draper.

JUNE 24.

E. Aſh, Martock, Somerſetſhire, ſhopkeeper.
J. Belcher Ball the younger, Kenſington, coachmaſter.
T. Mew, Kidderminſter, Worceſterſhire, baker.
J. Holland, Nottingham, butcher.
E. Foſter, Blackburn, Lancaſhire, grocer.
J. Taylor, and J. Nightingale, Preſton, Lancaſhire, and R. Wood, Blackburn, muſlin-manufacturers.
W. Ealand, Heſlington-field, Yorkſhire, miller.
J. Hudſon, Huddersfield, in Yorkſhire, clothier.
N. Richardſon, Heckington, Lincolnſhire, farmer.
D. French, Wellingborough, Northampton, mercer.
R. Wood, Blackburn, in Lancaſhire, muſlin-manufacturer.
T. Boden, Manchester, bookſeller.
Silveſter Sikes, Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, banker.

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Norfolk	112	4	84	0	47	9	39	11
Lincoln	106	5	78	0	54	2	41	0
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20	161	62 3/4	63 3/4 a 64 1/8	81		95 1/4	18 5/8			61 1/8	12	4		
21	160 1/4	62 3/4	63 7/8 a 64	81		95 1/4	18 5/8	5 5/8			12	4		
23	160 3/4	62 3/4	63 7/8 a 64	81		95	18 1/2			61 1/8	12	4		
24														
25	160 3/4	62 5/8	63 7/8 a 64	81		95 3/8	18 5/8	5 5/8		61 1/4	12			
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Page 217, col. 1, line 5 from the bottom, *for* neat *read* moot—219, col. 1, line 10, *for* Really *read* Rarely—235, col. 1, line 18, *for* Peace *read* Peru—235, col. 1, line 20, *for* topmaſt *read* topmoſt—235, col. 1, line 44, *for* deities *read* ditties.

Printed by M. Brown, St. John's-ſquare.